FIRST EDITION.

THE RESULT.

It is not necessary to burthen our columns with tabular statements until the official canvass is received. The reports from almost every county in the State show a constant succession of Republican gains. In our own counties the majorities are largely increased, while the Democratic majorities fall off, and this on a largely increased vote. It is believed Hartranft's majority in the State will exceed thirty thousand; it has been telegraphed from the East as high has thirty-two thousand, but we advise our readers not to let their enthusiasm carry them into making wagers on these figures. The Democratic exchequer sadly needs replenishing, as a result of over confidence, but it is not at all necessary Republicans should be taxed to that end. Thirty thousand majority will do in all conscience. It is the largest received by any candidate for a State office since 1860, and is the endorsement by the people of the best abused man that ever ran for Governor in Pennsylvania. Omitting the vote of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and all the cities of the Commonwealth, General Hartranft has a decided majority over his opponent in the agricultural districts. No man has ever been more thoroughly endorsed by all classes of our population.

The Legislature has been secured by a larger majority than that given in our estimate of yesterday. A gain of a Senator is reported in the Clarion district, where David McClay, Republican, is elected over Mr. Brown, Democrat. This will make the Senate stand eighteen Republicans to fifteen Democrats. The Assembly will probably stand about sixty-five Republicans to thirty-five Democrats, giving us a majority on joint ballot of thirty-three.

The Constitutional Convention was removed in a great degree out of the range of partizan competition by the adoption of the principle of minority representation. The Republicans, however, will have a small majority, but amply sufficient to control the organization of the Convention. It will probably be composed of 68 Republicans, 64 Democrats,—and Curtin!

There is some doubt about one or two of the Congressmen that will be settled by the official returns. Of the twenty-seven representatives, it is only certain that the Democrats have elected four, viz: Randall, in the First Philadelphia district, Clymer, in the Berks, Storm, in the Northampton, and Magee, in the Cumberland and York districts. Speer is claimed in the Cambria district, but there is no certainty of his election.

Allegheny county will give Hartranft a majority of about seven thousand. It will hardly vary five hundred from this figure. Mr. Hare is elected Sheriff by a plurality over Colonel Patterson of about 2,000, and Mr. Richardson leads Beckert for Recorder about the same figure.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette!]

VICTORY! OCTOBER 8, 1872.

BY DAVID W. JONES.

From Pacific's golden mountains to the pine-clad hills of Maine,
We are shouting to the music of the Union once again,
And its grand melodious strains that cheered our boys in blue
Inspires again with courage all Columbia's heroes true.
We are treading in the footsteps of our brothers gone before
When they rallied o'er all the nation our Union to restore.
Like them, we strove for justice and equal rights for all;
Like them, we swear to Heaven that treason's star shall fall.
We are asked by Democrats, o'er all this broad free land,
To forget we had a war with a rebel traitor band.
Forgive those rebel leaders, who strewed our land with graves,
Forget the Libby Prisons and our starving Union braves.
We are asked to lift to power this rebel murderous crew,
Who are in Southern homes to-day, the friends of Buckalew.
But to-day there ones from Loyal hearts, whom treason does not know,
From North to South, from East to West, a thundering answer, No!
We have lost too much of treasure and the blood of loyal men,
To trust their fair professions, and their promises again;
We are foes to all corruption, and Tammany's selfish greed,
We'll have no men as liars *who can steal like William Tweed.*
But to-day, our hearts are gladdened, for the victory is won,
A second Appomattox has surely now begun,
And till our foes surrender, while Antietam's sun may shine,
With Grant and Hartranft leading, "We'll fight them on this line,
We hail our noble leader, Ulysses, true and brave,
Who fought the rebel legions, our country's flag to save;
You have heard from far New England, and Indiana too,
And Ohio has been speaking through her ballot box to you;
Hurrah for Pennsylvania! She is wheeling into line,
Her sturdy sons of labor, from the furnace and the mine,
Decide the nation's choice, and swell the deafening roar,
We are coming brave Ulysses, a hundred thousand more.

Pittsburgh, October 8th.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

The Elections in Uniontown—A Slight Review—All the Voices Brought Out—The Democratic Majority Largely Reduced—Despair of the Buckalewites.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, Pa., October 9, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The election in our county, and so far as we have heard from the county, passed off quietly.

UNIONTOWN MISUNDERSTOOD.

The Republicans of this county, (Fayette) and more especially of this town, had lost the confidence of, and were the object of many vituperative remarks from our party in other counties, and our seeming course certainly gave good grounds for all that was said about us; but, in reality, we knew all the time what we were doing, and could do, and it was hard, *very hard*, for us to silently suffer our friends in other places, to think as they did, while we quietly and secretly worked for the success which rewards us, and will once more re-establish us triumphantly in good graces oh the whole party.

Buckalew has gone to his *Pisgah* to hold a camp *meeting*, and there must remain until he has experienced a thorough change of heart, and has shown works meet for repentance, then—and not till then—ought he aspire to be a leader in the democratic chaff. The lines and others like him have widened and deepened the bloody chasm, across which they spoke of shaking hands, until, with Greeley under them, they have fallen in and been buried from sight forevermore, and sought is left to mark their grave except an old white coat and hat.

One of our men stepped into their headquarters just after the receipt of the news from Philadelphia, and he said they had the "bluest, most woe-begone" expression on their countenances that he had ever seen; they gave up the State and almost gave up the ghost, too.

A NOBLE WORK.

Yesterday was a most beautiful and propitious day for our cause, and we brought out every vote, even those who had never expected to again visit the polls and cast their ballots for the glorious party, in whose service they had spent the greater portion their lives. We reduced the Dem. Lib. majority in this district (East and West wards and North and South and Union Township) seventy one votes on the State ticket, and did better still on the county ticket. We have reports of large gains in other parts of the county, but nothing certain yet. Our greatest interest is in the Senatorial contest, between Playford and Minor, but our returns are very meagre. Minor runs thirty-two ahead of the State ticket in this district. Last night the excitement was intense and jubilant among the Republicans, but

THE DEMOCRATS WERE SILENT,

and despair was written upon their faces. So far we have estimate news, returns from various parts of the county, we can safely say a majority in this county. Glory enough for one day. "Q."

GENERAL POLITICS.

THE registration in Boston amounted to 60,477, up to yesterday evening.

THERE is talk of the new Libs.

IN Arkansas being withdrawn from state ticket

THE Republicans of New York yet hold one hundred guns over the victory is to greet New York.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALCOTT, BULLITT declines to run for the judiciary.

THE Republicans of Little Rock, Ark., fired one hundred guns last night over the victories in the northern elections.

D. M. DEWITT, of Kingston, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Liberals in the Thirteenth Congressional District, at Catskill, New York.

A JOLLIFICATION was had by the Republicans of Columbus, O., last night, over the election of Tuesday. A procession was formed, which marched to where Senator Blaine was spending the evening, and insulted on a speech. In an hour Mr. Blaine spoke for about ten minutes in a pleasant vein. He was followed by Governor Noyes in a three minutes' speech. The Republicans are fully satisfied with the news from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

THE St. Louis County Republican Convention yesterday put a full ticket in the field, with the following as principal candidates: Circuit Judge, Chester H. Krum, present United States Circuit Attorney; Presiding Justice of the County Court, Chas. G. Stallcup; Sheriff, Constantine Clemens; County Collector, Ellis M. Leeds; Treasurer, Emile Thomas; Coroner, Dr. Marshall; Public Administrator, Henry Ebert; Circuit Attorney, Wm. Krutter; School Inspector, G. T. Murphy.

THE FAR NORTH-WEST.

Sketch of a Montana Mining City Hid in a Gulch.

An Excursion to the Remote Military Post.

The Scenery, Game, Fishing, Roads and Indians of Montana.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HELENA, MONTANA, Sept. 19, 1872.

HELENA AND ITS LOCATION.

In the year 1864, some miners discovered very rich placer gold diggings in Mountain Gulch about four hundred and thirty miles north of the present line of the Union P. R. R., and named it "Helena Gulch." The golden fame of the ugly crooked hollow, flew fast and far; men from all parts of the continent rushed to the new Eldorado in search of the precious metal. The country being wild and uncultivated, the demand for provisions soon exceeded the meager supply; and, as every thing of this sort, had to come by wagon from Omaha, Salt Lake or California, hundreds of miles, flour advanced to $125 per cwt., and other things in proportion. Still the rush continued; new diggings were discovered in the vicinity; but the cabins of the first saloon keepers and traders were congregated down close in the gulch, and the new comers crowded beside them along the meanderings of the crooked stream, until 1867 the town of Helena contained a population of 5,000 people. Like other placer mines of the territory, the richest have been worked out, and the floating population has moved on to other fields, until the city now contains but about 4,000 inhabitants; but it is yet considered the commercial metropolis of Montana. Many efforts have been made to attract the business of the town from the miserable hollow where it first was located, to the level plateau just below the present site; but, although, three destructive fires have burnt over the whole area of business buildings, still they are rebuilt on the old site, and the crooked muddy street is the main part of *the city*. The gluch opens on a broad fertile valley, quite thickly settled with irrigated farms, producing crops of wheat, barley, oats and garden vegetables that would cause wonder to our Pennsylvania farmers; whilst back, or south of the town, mountains rise abruptly, all containing more or less gold, silver and copper, where on the topmost peaks snow can be seen at any season of the year.

QUARTZ MINING.

Gold mining is successfully carried on on quite a large scale; laborers being paid $5,00 per day, and the owners of placers making liberal gains on the capital invested; but silver quartz is now becoming the leading feature of this as well as the other districts of the Territory. From my casual observation, I think this district is destined to become one of the richest, if not the richest of all yet discovered fields on the continent. Of course this can only be demonstrated by the advent of the railroads; but even with the expensive transportations and high priced labor of the present day, quartz leads are being successfully operated; that is, they are being developed, whilst the quartz taken from the surface, you may say pays all expenses of opening the mine, and in some instances pays dividends from the start. Of course the quartz has to bear wagon transportation 400 miles to Corrinne, and thence by rail to San Francisco.

Such has been the fact with such mines as the Legal Tender, the Spotted Trout, the Mammoth and some others. The "Mammoth," although but partially developed, is by odds the richest and most permanent looking ledge that I have seen. The vein of silver ore six inches thick is plainly exposed on the surface for a quarter of a mile up the mountain. A shaft has been sunk about fifty feet deep, the vein gradually widening as it descends until at that depth it is twenty-two inches wide. Here the ore is very rich, average assay being $132 per ton, and what ore has been taken out in the development, about 100 tons, has been sold at the mine at from $32 to $50 per ton. This will give an idea of the disadvantage at which mines are worked under present circumstances. When cheap labor through transportation is attained, bringing with it capital, machinery and cheap labor, such mines as the Mammoth will be good things to hold stock in.

AN EXCURSION TO THE WILDS.

Col. R. C. Walker, Paymaster U. S. A., formerly of Elizabeth township, and very well known to the citizens of Allegheny county, kindly invited me to accompany him on a tour to Forts Shaw and Benton and Camp Baker, where he was about to proceed to pay the troops on duty at those posts. Here was an opportunity for the name, at least, of adventure; for there has been much talk of the hostile attitude of the Indians throughout the section we would have to travel over; but from my slight knowledge of military matters, I infer that the soldier boys never goes into dangerous quarters without a strong escort; so I promptly accepted the courteous offer, and on the morning of September 24 we left Helena (gulch) for the still more wild and mountainous country of the military outposts.

Our party consisted of Col. Walker, Mr. Blaine Walker, Master Bobby Walker, sons of the Colonel, and myself. Our outfit consisted of a four mule ambulance, a six mule baggage wagon, containing tents, mess chest, an abundance of blankets and fur robes, and a complete assortment of everything calculated to make camping out comfortable. We were accompanied by the Colonel's cook, an escort of a sergeant and five soldiers, armed with needle guns. We also had a full compliment of the most improved rifles, shot guns and fishing tackle, for we were going through a fine game country, and would camp on the banks of famous trout streams.

FORTS AND SUPPLIES.

There is no use talking about the pleasures of sea-side or other fashionable resorts, when compared with the glorious sense of freedom of such a trip through the mountains and valleys, and inhaling the exhilerating atmosphere of Montana. To me it was particularly charming. In addition to the feeling of renewing health with every breath, it brought back recollections of the few pleasant phases of our late "unpleasantness," and with Colonel Walker, who served through the war, I again went through the varying phases of camp life on the Potomac and the Appomatox. Blain Walker and Master Robby, mounted on their own horses, trained hunters, rode ahead; and kept our mess chest supplied with fresh delicacies, as elk, deer, antelope, grouse, prairie chicken, and ducks, sufficient to feed a more numerous party than ours, escort included. Colonel Walker was not in any great haste, as most of the troops under his command were out on the North Pacific Railroad Yellowstone surveying expedition, and were not expected back at the forts until November, thus giving the Colonel but little work to do until their return; so we made easy stages of from 20 to 30 miles per day, always making it a point to camp about the middle of the afternoon on some pleasant mountain stream, containing the most delicious of trout, white fish and grueling, that it has ever been my fortune to pull out.

FRONTIER FORTS.

Usually rain does not fall in this country between the months of June and October; but the present season has rather been extraordinary in this respect. There has been occasional showers all summer, sufficient to keep the grass green and juicy, which is usually dry, but still nutritious at this time of the year. Therefore the game such as elk, antelope and deer, are found in droves, in most excellent condition, fat and juicy enough to suit the tastes of the greatest epicure, during our trip of sixteen days, the weather was everything that could be desired; for we were only caught in one rain storm, which, although cold and chilly, cleared away without leaving the atmosphere damp and humid as in lower latitudes, but dry and apparently improved, if that were possible, by the shower. After camping out two nights, we arrived about noon of the third day, at Fort Shaw, situated on Sun river 80 miles from Helena. Here I met Gen. Gibbon and some of the other officers of Seventh Infantry, with whom I had served in Florida, in 1866. The meeting was a most enjoyable one to me, and the "wee sma hours ayont the morn," found us reluctantly retiring in the hospitable quarters of the gallant Irishman. It certainly cannot but wonder why a military post was ever established at Fort Shaw. Isolated from all appearance of civilization on an unnavigable river, surrounded by barren, rocky mountains, twenty miles from wood, and a long distance to wagon every article of supplies, it seems like a very useless institution. But such is Fort Shaw, and I believe that all other frontier posts are very much like it. From Shaw we went to the Great Falls of the Missouri, which is about thirty miles above Fort Benton,—the head of navigation. The scenery at the falls is very fine, the river—navigable for sixty miles above—makes a perpendicular descent of eighty feet, then gliding along through rapids and cascades for thirty miles more, it reaches Benton. Rocks rise to an immense height on each side of the river, making it very difficult to approach, but it is said that, "a Government wagon or an ambulance can follow an Indian trail;" so we finally made out to get down to a romantic bench of land even with the falls, and camped for the night. Here again we could obtain any reasonable amount of fine trout and grueling. The place was so enticing that we remained at the falls until noon before starting. After camping one night on the border of the "Too Too Shak" country, we got to Fort Benton on Sunday morning, September 8th. Benton was an old fur trader post, long before the country come into the possession of Uncle Sam's soldiers, armed with needle guns. We also had a full compliment of the most improved rifles, shot guns and fishing tackle, for we were going through a fine game country, and would camp on the banks of famous trout streams.

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From Benton we retain that surround it.

Our escort was strengthen
Nelson of the Seventh Infantry, Shaw, where
mand. We started for Camp Baker
hundred miles east of Fort Shaw
away from the settlements or civi
we had yet been. Twenty-five mile
Shaw we forded the Missouri, with
but without accident. The river at this
twenty miles above the great falls, spreads
quite wide, and is only about seventy-six inches
in the main channel; but it is quite a formidable
looking body of water, and it takes experience
to ford it without getting deeper into the drink
than one wants. We camped for the night on
the bank of the river. Here the bottom lands are broad, level and very fertile. A number of stock men were on hand with mowing machines putting up hay for their winter supply. These men pasture or herd their cattle in the mountains during the summer, and put up hay on the open bottom lands of wild natural grass. Then in winter the stock is brought from the mountains and wintered at very little expense in the valleys. Both the mountain bunch grass and the grasses of the valleys are very nutricious, and it is a great rarity to see any poor-looking cattle, although they never are fed any grain. A number of these ranchmen come to our camp-fire on the Missouri, some owning thousands of cattle and deemed very wealthy, who would not exchange their wealth for an equal amount of city lots and be obliged to leave the hills and valleys. Some of them brought rumors of Indian depredations in the vicinity of Camp Baker, but our officers said that these rumors were common occurrences, and paid no attention to them.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAEL.

From the river we struck out through the foothills for the mountains, over an entirely new road, said to be much shorter than the one that has been used heretofore. Well, if road it may be called, it is a fearful one. Up mountain sides, be called, it is a fearful one. Up mountain sides, like going up stairs; down through rocky canlike going up stairs; down through rocky canyons, where we were obliged to attach ropes to the axels, and all hands, let our wagon down, as best we could. I am inclined to think that the man who wrote about Jordan being so hard to travel, never accomplished the route from Shaw to Baker. Three days of this kind of thing, in as moderate doses as possible, for we still did some fishing and hunting, brought us to Camp Baker, commanded by Major Freeman, of the Seventh Infantry. At present there is but one company of troops at the fort; but here we ascertained that the rumor of the return of the Yellowstone expedition was entirely true, and that instead of completing the survey of the N. P. R. R., which would have taken until late in November, the engineers had refused to advance any further into the Indian country until they obtain a stronger escort than eight companies of troops.

RAILROAD SURVEYS.

There is considerable speculation in regard to the cause of the return of this expedition. Old residents here agree with the opinion of most army officers, that with four hundred soldiers, the engineers could go anywhere they wish, as far as the Indians are concerned. I heard an officer assert that the army officers with the expedition were unanimously in favor of proceeding with the survey, and that the late attack that was published all over the country as a six hours' fight, did not amount to anything more than an attempt by the Indians to stampede the stock. Still the engineer ordered the return of the whole expedition, without accomplishing their object. I heard it surmised that there *might* be some mysterious R. R. workings underneath the surface. Perhaps the bonds may depreciate in the money markets, and perhaps somebody will make a few hundred thousand manipulating them. "There is no tellin'."

MINERAL SPRINGS.

The unexpected return of the troops from this expedition necessitated a change in Col. Walkers' programme, and instead of going on through to Fort Ellis and Youngstown Springs as he had intended, we returned direct to Helena. This was a great disappointment to me as I anticipated at least two weeks more camping, hunting and fishing; but such is military life, and as such we had to accept it. On our way back from Camp Baker we stopped one night at the Warm Sulphur Springs, sixteen miles from Baker. There are a number of warm springs in the Territory, but for medicinal qualities, location and pleasure to them, none can have seen. Located on Smith river, in a country abounding in game and fish, the hot water strongly impregnated with Iron, Sulphur and Magnesia, boils up at white heat but a few rods from a cool spring containing the same minerals. Both springs are conducted to a plunge bath but a short way from the springs, where pleasure seekers can enjoy themselves to their heart's content. As the country becomes settled I do not doubt that these springs will have an extensive reputation for curative qualities. The next day we were ferried over the Missouri, at the ford above our fording of the other day, and here we met a tribe of Nez Perces Indians, numbering about three hundred, on their way to the Buffalo hunting grounds of the Musche-shell and Yellowstone. They were driving about four thousand ponies with them, with squaws, papooses, tents, and everything pertaining to Indian life, "toted" along. These Indians live in their manner as any savages, but they are entirely peaceful, and withal, quite religious, having been trained under the supervision of Jesuit Priests on their reservation, located I believe, on the

RETURN TO HELENA.

We arrived at Helena on the afternoon of the 17th, having spent sixteen days most delightfully, traveling through a reputed Indian country without meeting a hostile redskin. The country is in many respects most desirable to persons inclined to frontier life. It is well watered, and as fertile when irrigated as any soil in the world. In the garden at Fort Shaw, irrigated and cultivated by the soldiers, I saw beets and turnips that would measure from eight to twenty inches across. These were not exceptions, but the rule of the crop. Forty bushels of wheat to the acre is only an ordinary yield, while I have heard of crops in the Prickly Pear valley threshing out *eighty* bushels to the acre. The greatest drawback I have seen is the want of timber in the ordinary sense of the word. Some few of the mountains are heavily timbered with pine, whilst on some of the streams cottonwood and willow are to be found to a limited extent, but these are hardly worthy of supply a thickly settled community. It is not uncommon for ranchemen to haul their fuel from five to ten miles down from the mountains. Here again the country is in need of railroads, and it is bound to have them ere many years.

J. F. D.

CHARLOTTE'S MADNESS.

Distressing State of Her Mind—How the Unhappy Empress Passes Her Weary Days.

[Correspondence of the London Echo.]

The recent stories about the Empress Charlotte, of Mexico, being at the point of death were so far from being true that it now turns out that this unhappy lady is in the possession of perfect bodily health. Her mental malady, however, is worse than ever. She still remains at the Chateau of Tarvueren. Her madness has degenerated into a kind of childishness, but is unaccompanied by any violence, such as is generally the case with female lunatics. The Empress's mind is overcast, disdainful, and sometimes imperious, but quiet and gentle, and as nearly all her caprices are satisfied, she has no reason to feel tormented. She lives very retired and almost alone in two rooms of the chateau where she takes upon herself the care of her little housekeeping. The only person she will converse with—and to whom she appears attached, and who has an influence over her—is the learned and clever Dr. H—, who is now charged exclusively with her treatment. She receives him every morning for half an hour, and is calm after each of these interviews. The nlue and twenty other persons of all ranks who form her household are far from enjoying such a favor; the Empress accepts their attentions, but with repugnance, and often rejects them. She dines always alone and standing. She fetches her own plates from the adjoining room; she arranges her own dishes, and clears the table. The Empress is always chilly and insists on having a blazing fire. She lights and extinguishes the candles. She is also fond of having a number of candles burning. In order to prevent an accident, a guard with lock and key was placed before the fire; this precaution annoyed her greatly, and she demanded to all the servants, and wanted the key. Dr. H— took the part of the Empress, and, having pretended to scold the servants, ordered the key to be given to her. Since then she has kept it and always talks of the great victory she won over the doctor. The greatest part of her time is occupied in sending telegraphic dispatches to Napoleon III., whom she still believes to be on the throne, and conversing with spirits, which, she says, haunt the upper stories of the chateau, whose language she boasts of knowing, and whose advice she follows. Now and then she orders a rich toilet to be made, which she places on chairs and dummies, and goes through the ceremony of a court reception. In her eyes, these dresses and bonnets represent ladies of France and Mexico. She flatters some, insults others, and so passes a part of her time. She never wears any of these fine toilets, and always appears in her dressing gown. Not long ago she cut off all her fine hair and put it on one of her dummies; nevertheless she insists on having her hair dressed every morning, and a domestic has to go through the ceremony. Sometimes she takes a walk, or runs about in the park. No affection has remained in her heart, not even for her brother. She will not see either the King or the Queen, and her family are obliged to content themselves with looking at her unobserved when she goes into the park. The fear of being poisoned has disappeared, and she eats again like with a good appetite. All hope of cure has been given up, and the doctors say that her health is such as promises a long life.

General Whitaker and the Spent Ball.

A spent ball, ng with a dull thud like a stone thrown by some strong armed man, often causes more pain to the man struck, and more commotion in the ranks, than a bullet that tore through a man's leg or arm. A spent ball always "slipped up" on you. It always came when you least expected it, from an unlooked for direction, and struck a part of the body not expected to be hit. So it always produced a stunning effect. In some regiments spent balls are universally called "stunners," and very many men had painful and uncomfortable experience with them. Some day the men lounging in the line of battle, protected by a hill, and listening to the volleys on the right, would be disturbed by the contortions of a man who had been asleep. A spent ball had struck his foot, and without breaking the shoe leather like made shin array with pain. Another would be hit in the region of the stomach, and labor under the impression that his entrails had been torn out. Another struck on the head would yell out like an Indian, whereas had a bullet gone through his body he would have shut his lips and uttered not a groan. The boys had a theory that these spent balls came from the awkward squad of the enemy, and that the air up a little distance was full of them. The papers were no respecters of persons. They demoralized men in shoulder-straps as well as men in houses. At Chickamauga General Whittaker, storming forward at the head of his brigade, was struck in the abdomen. Deathly sick and faint, he called to General Granger;

"General, I am hit in a bad place; who'll take command of my boys?"

Granger replied: "It'll do it myself;" and sorrowfully sent his favorite Brigadier to the rear. Whittaker, riding along rearward, concluded to see the extent of his wound. Unbuttoning his pantaloons, he found no blood. Undressing was raised or punctured. There was no wound Realizing that he had been hit with Whittaker wheeled his horse, and, passing the wounded back to the scene of up to the commander of the "I'm not wounded worth a brigade myself;" and he did.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE!

The State Legislature Republican!

OHIO ALL RIGHT!

Large Republican Gains!

GREELEY'S FATE SEALED!

Grant's Election Certain!

"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"

The Contest in Indiana Close.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1872.

Hartranft's majority in the State is over thirty thousand. We gain Biery, Ross, Barker, Cessna, Taylor, Richmond and Moore, and probably lose Shoemaker for Congress. We have the Senate sure, seventeen to eighteen, or eighteen to fifteen, if McClay is elected in the Clarion district. The House stands probably sixty to forty. The Republicans have also five majority in the Constitutional Convention, as they carry all four Senatorial Districts here.

RUSSELL BRIEFT.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW CASTLE, October 9, 1872.

Full returns are received. Hartranft's majority in Lawrence county is seventeen hundred and nineteen; Moore's majority, thirteen hundred and seventy. JOHN W. WALLACE.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

BUTLER, Pa., October 9, 1872.

The twenty-third district is heard from. The Butler county majority for Hartranft is estimated to exceed five hundred.

WALTER L. GRAHAM.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BEAVER, October 9, 1872.

The majority for Hartranft in this county is 725, and about the same majority for the whole ticket. Rutan, for Senate, has over 1,500 majority in the district; and Moore, for Congress, about 1,000. R.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KITTANNING, October 9, 1872.

Armstrong county gives the State ticket 900 majority sure; the county ticket from 500 to 800. Maclay is undoubtedly elected Senator.

A. G. H.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREENSBURG, October 9, 1872.

Taylor, the Republican candidate for Congress, has carried this district by seven hundred majority. S.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 9, 1872.

The States gives thirty-two thousand for Hartranft. BEN. LLOYD.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 9.—The returns from all but eight districts of Cambria county give Hartranft about 600 majority, a gain of nearly 1,200 over Geary's election. Congress in the district is close. Speer will probably be elected by a small majority.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—The Congressional delegation will embrace eighteen Republicans and nine Democrats. Fifteen Republicans and three Democrats are elected to the Lower Branch of the Legislature. Alexander, Republican, was elected State Senator in the First District.

NEW YORK, October 9.—A Philadelphia dispatch says that as many as thirty-five thousand persons were present at the Union League House last night to hear the news of the elections. McClure and the Liberals gave up the fight at eight o'clock, and now say that the Republican majority in the city alone amounted to more than they could hope to overcome by the total Buckalew majority in the counties. The crowds in the streets are very large, and are made up largely of Grant and Wilson, and has repeatedly spoken from the stump in their favor.

POST OFFICE EMBEZZLER HELD TO BAIL—FATAL SHOOTING.

NEW YORK, October 9.—A. A. Phillips, a porter in the post office, was held in $3,000 bail for embezzling money letters.

Mr. Kelly was fatally wounded at Trenton, early this morning, by a shot fired by James Grey, a private watchman. Kelly says Grey insulted his wife, and Grey alleges that the shooting was done in self-defence.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1872.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $6,367,322; coin, $78,954,559, including $24,950,000 coin certificates; special deposit of legal tenders held for redemption of certificates of deposit, $17,520,000.

The Treasury Department is satisfied with the effect on business of its late policy in selling gold and buying bonds.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the north-west and Upper Mississippi valley, and thence over the upper lakes and to the lower Ohio valley, brisk northerly to westerly winds, and cold, clear or partly cloudy weather on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts; northerly to easterly winds and generally clear weather on the lower lakes; partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rains over the Middle and Eastern States, winds veering to southerly and westerly, with diminishing pressure and warmer and partly cloudy weather on Thursday.

THE OLD WORLD.

SWEDEN.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—The remains of the late King Charles XV. have been brought to the Capital from Malino, and were to-day buried beneath the Riddarsholm church. The funeral procession was long and impressive. Nearly forty thousand troops took the route and draped in mourning. The ceremonies at the church were very impressive.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

LONDON, October 9.—The Cabinet council will this week probably discuss the Geneva award.

COAL MINES TO BE CLOSED.

LONDON, October 9.—Eighteen of the coal-masters in South Wales have resolved to close their works shortly pending the reduction of wages of their employes.

SPAIN.

EMANCIPATION AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN.

MADRID, October 9.—Congress by a vote of 161 against 57 refused to consider the amendment asking the emancipation of slaves.

PHILADELPHIA.

Forney's "Press" on the Election.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Forney's *Press* heads the returns "Greeley's doom sealed," and says: "It would be folly to allege that Hartranft's majority is the offspring of fraud. We believe it to be a legitimate majority. General Grant pulled the ticket through. In any ordinary contest the ticket would have been beaten by official returns from forty-seven counties. It is estimated that the majority from the balance of the State will be 228 for Brown, Republican.

The Democratic Committee concedes a majority on returns from fifty-five counties on the vote of 1868, which, with partial returns and estimated majorities from the balance of the State, will elect Hendricks by 1,000 majority.

The following returns from counties are reported as official: Allen county, 2,878 majority for Hendricks; Batholomew county, 500 majority for Hendricks; Benton county, Republican majority 133; Benton county, Republican majority 122, Republican gain 52; Decatur county, Republican majority 178, small Democratic gain; Delaware county, Republican majority 1,185; Elkhart county, Democratic majority 100; Floyd county, official, Democratic majority 995; Grant county, Republican majority 625; Hendricks county, Republican majority 1,200; Howard county, official, Republican majority 964; Jasper county, Republican majority 390, Rep. gain 100; Knox county, Democratic majority 810; Lake county, Republican majority 580; Marshall county, Democratic majority 477; Montgomery county, Democratic majority 116; Morgan county, Republican majority 350; Newton county, Republican majority 180; Porter county, Republican majority 40; Pasey county, Democratic majority 500; Rust county, Republican majority 215; Stark county, Democratic majority 62; Steuben county, Republican majority 875; Tipton county, Democratic majority 745; Wabash county, 1,127 Republican majority; Warren county, official, Republican majority 361; Wayne county, official, Republican majority 1,790; Whitely county, Democratic majority 300.

The Democrats concede a majority in the Legislature to the Republicans. This will ensure the re-election of Morton to the Senate.

OHIO.

LEBANON, October 9. — Warren county—official—Secretary of State, Wikoff 3,660, Wiley 2,060; Congress, Smith 3651, Sohn 2,029.

COLUMBUS, October 9.—The Democratic State Committee concedes the election of Republican Congressmen in all Republican districts, except Hamilton county, and ten thousand Republican majority on the State ticket.

Third district—Clinton county, Smith, Republican majority 1,280. Warren county, complete, Smith, Republican, 3,451; Sohn, Democrat, 2,029; Republican majority 1,323.

Fourth district—Darke county, Winans, Democrat, 543 majority, Prelite county, Gunckel, Republican, 443 majority; Montgomery, Gunckel's majority 48. Gunckel's majority in the district is about 200.

Sixth District—Fulton county, official, Wikoff's majority 1,004; Sherwood, Republican, Congress, 972; Sherwood's majority in the district, 1,500.

Eighth District—Madison county, Lawrence, Republican, 217 majority. Champaign county, Lawrence, Republican, 881 majority. Miami county, Lawrence, 872 majority; Logan, Lawrence, 763 majority. Wikoff has 825 majority in Miami county.

Ninth District—Knox county, Morgan, Democratic, for Congress, 568 majority.

Tenth District—Hancock county, complete, Wiley 2,690, Wikoff 2,346; Sloan's majority 257 over Foster.

Eleventh district—Gallea county, Bundy, Republican, for Congress, 924 majority; Wikoff's majority, 100, estimated. Washington county, State ticket, 380 Republican majority; Lawrence, complete Republican majority 1,470, a Republican gain over 1870 of 809.

Twelfth district—Perry, Jewett, Democratic majority about 400.

Thirteenth district—Muskingum county, Marsh, Republican, Congress, 4,354; Southard, Democrat, 4,493. The Republican county ticket is elected.

Fourteenth district—Berry, Democratic, (Nun's), is behind as far as heard from, but will carry the district by from 3,000 to 3,500.

Fifteenth district—Sprague goes to Monroe with 2,600 majority. Monroe gives a Democratic majority of 1,750; Sprague's majority in the district, 850.

Sixteenth district—majority by counties—Belmont county, Danford 800; Guernsey, Danford 650; Harrison, Danford 506; Noble, Danford 175; Jefferson, Danford 1,077.

Nineteenth district—Portage county—Vote for Congressman—Garfield, Republican, 3,285; Sutliff, Democratic, 1,576.

Fourth district—Green county, Wikoff 3,865, Wiley 1,825, Republican gain 500. Madison county, Wikoff 1,812, Wiley 1,590. Brown county, Wikoff 993, Wiley 1,930. Wikoff's majority in Champaign county 829, a Republican gain of 42 over 1871. Harrison county, Wikoff's majority 506. Wayne county, Wikoff 3,530, Wiley 3,748. The Republican county ticket is elected except Sheriff. Muskingum county—the entire Republican county ticket is elected.

CHICAGO.

Anniversary of the Great Fire—Opening of the New Board of Trade Room.

CHICAGO, October 9.—To-day is the anniversary of the great fire, and many people keep it by a removal to new quarters in the rebuilt portion of the city.

The *Tribune* appears this morning in its new form, eight page, and

DAILY GAZETTE.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅛.

IT is announced by *Galignani's Messenger* that before the close of the present month the Bank of France will issue $30,000,000 of ten-franc notes. The purpose is to avert any new monetary crisis, and to provide a substitute in paper money for the specie circulation, of which the payment of the indemnity to Germany has drained the country. Throughout the reigns of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. there literally was an abundance of coin, in gold and silver—particularly of the latter. Most of this has disappeared, its place being taken by paper money. The increase of bank notes will almost certainly have the effect of raising prices in France, so that the benefits of the issue may be overbalanced by its disadvantages.

DURING the last fortnight there has been a general advance in the rates of freights all over the country, and the effect is felt to be so crushing upon those who produce the lower-priced varieties of grain, as to be a cause of general and loud complaint. It is becoming a serious question with producers what is to be done with the grain products of the country. As in point—the cost of moving corn from a point one hundred miles distant from Chicago, by the way of the lakes and Erie canal, including the intermediate charges to New York, is 41½c. This does not include any charge or profit in that city. The price of corn in New York is 65c. Allowing 8c per bushel to cover profits and expenses in New York, there is left to the producer just 21c per bushel for his corn. In oats the case is even worse. The charges into New York are nearly double the average rates of last year. The trade between the West and Philadelphia is something more favorable to producers, but the same general fact remains—the transportation charges leave little for growers of grain.

WE have a few calm words for our friends, who yesterday very properly gave themselves up to to the splendid victory achieved in the State. It has been said, and rightly, too, that the October election decides that in November. We do not believe the Greeley people can bring forward much of an effort or money. They staked their heaviest pile on the October venture, and it is gone. Many of their liberal givers bet freely, and their losses will be a heavy tax on them. Still others gave, in the confident belief that Buckalew would, at least, carry the State,—they are sore and disgusted. The time is opportune for a noble success in November. Yet this cannot be done without some effort—not in the way of noisy parades and the expensive meetings which have been held. There is little need for further large outlays of money. The only thing to be guarded against is apathy. There are many well-wishers of General Grant who will say, "There will be enough votes without mine," and so fail to give attention to their duty. Keep up your block committees, and all the details of your organization. Then, when the time comes for work, urge every man to his duty. No need of persuasions to vote *right*,—get the vote, and mainly it will be right. Keep up working organizations.

OUR HOME CONTEST.

The election in this county, among other things, pointed out the unreliability of the imaginings indulged in by so many, that there would be a general stampede against the ticket. There were various notions indulged,—among them that Allegheny county was the centre of an alleged defection, which was widely diffused throughout the State. In a few wards, the ticket was cut some,—but in the main the vote was close and uniform, and the ticket was supported as a whole.

There were, aside from the Gubernatorial contest, two against whom an especial fight was made. John H. Hare was the recipient of the special compliments of the opposition, and of the extra candidates who were in the field. Singularly, Mr. Gormly drew from both parties, and the result was that the general balance was very evenly maintained. This shows conclusively that a nomination in this county, on the Republican ticket, unless there be exceptional influences at work, is equal to an election. The contest between Richardson and Beckert, embodied different elements, and was thought to be close and hard. But the issue shows that Richardson, an active and excellent young man, was possessed of sufficient strength to pull safely through.

The legislative ticket embodied, in two or three districts, several elements of contest, and hopes were entertained by the Democracy that they would carry some of their candidates. Their hopes were futile, and the final result informed them that in an exciting election, Allegheny county can be relied on to carry safely through such candidates as are well advised. The total result makes every Republican feel good, and yesterday was given to jubilation and gladness.

IN OTHER STATES.

The fuller returns, received from Ohio and Indiana, leave but little consolation to the Democratic party. The former of these States, even, they believed they would carry, and the latter they were entirely confident of controlling by a large majority. Our friends in Ohio were distressed about opening the canvass, and seemed somewhat apathetic in conducting it. Yet despite these drawbacks, the people have spoken at the polls with a voice that cannot be mistaken. Even Indiana has not afforded the confident Liberals the cold comfort of a barren victory. This is gloomy indeed. Yet it only evidences a fact well-nigh universal in this country,—that the people have confidence in President Grant, and are totally devoid of faith in the Greeley movement.

We are glad that our sister States have responded so nobly to Pennsylvania's splendid victory. They have done better than we anticipated. The contest that will now follow, will be comparatively easy, and the victory in November readily won. The voice from Newark, New Jersey, shows that even that usually Democratic State may be counted for Grant. Nor would we be surprised should New York fall into line, and the Northern States go solidly for the soldier President. Certainly, thus far the drift of the tide has been entirely in one direction. We hope it may continue thus, and that the triumphs now won may only point to greater triumphs in November.

THE VALUE OF THE VICTORY.

There is no need, at this time, of doubting the results of Tuesday's election. The majorities for the Republican ticket were so decided, not only in this State, but everywhere except Indiana, where a close contest was expected, that no one is in doubt as to the tendency of the popular drift. Republicanism is so grandly triumphant everywhere, that the November elections are decided in advance. The contest over the Presidency is practically over, the recording of the vote of the people being merely a formality, the result of which is known in advance. The value of the success achieved is greater than at first thought will be imagined.

The Presidential contest embraces the last frantic effort of the Democratic party. It is peculiar, but true, that in its closing days it drew to itself a considerable showing of Republicans, and was inflated with high hopes of success, in the State and national elections. It has worked with a frantic energy, never surpassed, even in its palmiest days. It confidently expected Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and with these, the Presidency. It was inflated with the idea of repairing its fortunes, of restoring so much of its old-time policy as could be safely brought forward, and particularly, it aims to benefit exceptionally the chief of the ex-rebel element South. It has had gloomy expectations of restoring the organization to its pristine vigor and glory. All depended on the elections just over. The die is cast, and it is against them.

We believe the victories of yesterday will go far toward effecting a purification in politics. If we reason correctly that the Democratic party is killed, by the dissensions introduced into its own ranks, and the terrible defeat it has suffered, it will follow that some other organization will be substituted for it. If this is developed under right auspices, a much better party than the old Democratic affair will spring into being. In such an event, there will be a tendency to tone up all around. Even as regards our own State, we believe the result will be beneficial. If all that is said against the "ring" were true,—had McClure became a power in the State, a worse "ring" would have been in charge than ever has been in all our history. As it is, we believe that matters are anything but as represented by Democratic sheets. We believe, as we have declared and argued during the canvass, that General Hartranft is an able and honest man, and that he will administer the high office to which he is elected with ability and fidelity. And we imagine he will be all the more careful to do this, for the severe ordeal through which he has passed.

Still another benefit is the lesson taught would-be political leaders, who imagine they can wheedle the people this way and that, as they may desire. That McClure should be a political leader is not strange, for he has long been a political gambler. John W. Forney, however, knew better than he acted, and did as he did from personal motives, and with the thought that he could wield the State now, as he is vain enough to imagine he did in 1860. He really did not control the people then; he simply went with the popular tide, made common cause with the people, in cases where there were real injuries to be remedied. Now he factiously and egotistically seeks to lead the people into error. His failure is most wretched, and may lead to his ruin. Here is also ex-Governor Curtin,—an old and honored war Governor. In an evil moment he yielded to the seductive influence of McClure. He vainly imagined he could turn the people, and his voice rang out in warning to them, in the last days of the canvass. But it was not the old voice, mellow and tremulous with earnest patriotism. He, too, is broken, and the more's the pity. The lesson is—*mere politicans cannot lead the people astray.* Learn this, ye ambitious men, who think your influence so potent,—ye Sumners, and Tiptons, and Schurz' and Greeleys, you can only lead the people when you are right.

Another element of value is the fact that the people are grateful still to the soldiers of the war. Ingratitude is not yet the bane of our Republic. It shows there is no need of the Greeleyites keeping up a struggle to benefit ex-rebels. It shows that Pennsylvania is all right when an emergency demands that she shall do her best. And finally, it should teach the Democracy that mere abuse, in politics even, does not pay.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The London *Gazette* of September 15th, contains the statements of the five Geneva Arbitrators in which each expresses his individual opinion on the subject matter referred to them. These statements form a bulky volume of 347 pages, of which number, however, the statement of the English Arbitrator occupies 254 pages. Mr. Adams takes up and discusses the cases of the several Confederate cruisers, attributing blame to the British Government for neglect of duty in not preventing abuse of its neutrality. As to the privateer Georgia, Mr. Adams expresses his opinion that, in the circumstances involved in her escape from England there was no neglect or failure of duty on the part of England, while as to her subsequent admission into a British port, where she was recognized as a belligerent and received supplies, he says:

> If on arriving at an English port, furnished with a regular commission as a vessel of a recognized belligerent, Her Majesty's Government determines to recognize her in that character, however much I may regret it, I cannot call in question her right to do so on her responsibility as a Sovereign Power. This is a right I should not consent to have drawn into question in any case so decided by the United States.

The most noticeable of the statements is that of Sir Alexander Cockburne, the British Arbitrator. It covers twice as much space as that of all the other arbitrators. The gist of the Chief Justice's objection to the award is that the nation which Great Britain assisted never was a nation; that it was originally an integral portion of the United States; that it is now an integral portion of the United States; and this being the case, Great Britain should have said before the Board of Arbitration:

> First, That she was not, and could not be liable to another nation for losses sustained through breaches of her own municipal law; next, that if she, on the one hand, was liable for injury done to American citizens because her government by greater deligence might have prevented them, she, on the other hand, might have claimed to be recouped by States now forming an integral part of the Union, whatever sum she was obliged to pay as compensation; for, had the Confederate States possessed, or had they succeeded in acquiring, an independent nationality, Great Britain would have had a perfect right to insist on being indemnified for a pecuniary loss incurred through a violation by them of her neutrality and of her law.

In other words, the Chief Justice is of the opinion that if the United States are paid any compensation by Great Britain for the evil wrought upon them by the latter, they ought to pay themselves. Another feature of his argument is his opinion as to what constitutes legal interest on our claims. After stating that interest ought not to be allowed at all after 1869, he says:

> I can see no reason why, under all these circumstances, anything more than the in the United States, where pre-vailing and I cannot concur in the rate of six per cent. adopted by the tribunal.

It does not occur, perhaps, to the Chief Justice that our Government might with equal reason say that to it is due on the claims the highest rate of interest "anywhere prevailing in the United States." There is just as much, or as little sense in the one proposition as to the other.

The remaining portion of the protest amounts to but very little. Sir Alexander, with a desire to conciliate a friendly nation, admits that he "concurs in holding Great Britain responsible" for the depredations committed by the Alabama, but in the case of the Florida he believes, "on the best judgment he can form upon a review of all the facts, [that] the charge of want of due diligence is not made out." As to the Shanandoah, he "cannot express too strongly his dissent from the majority;" and, "not concurring in the decision as to the Florida and Shenandoah, he cannot, of course, concur in awarding the sum to be paid on account of the damage done by them."

But the Chief Justice smooths it all over in the end by a number of well-worded sentences, of which this may be taken as a specimen:

> But, while the award of the tribunal appears to me to be open to these exceptions, I trust that by the British people it will be accepted with the submission and respect which is due to the decision of a tribunal by whose decision it has freely consented to abide.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

Wholesale Kidnapping and Murder—Massacre of Sailors.

(From the New Zealand Herald.)

We have been enabled to ascertain the following particulars with reference to the case recently brought under investigation at the Water Police office. It appears that the brig Carl left Levuka on the 14th of July, 1871, for the New Hampshire group, her mission being "labor" and a search for land suitable for a cotton plantation. The crew consisted of Captain J. Armstrong; the mate, Charles Dawden; the cook and steward, Davascove; also George Heath, Wm Lewis and two natives of Samoa. Besides these the following gentlemen accompanied the vessel: Dr. Murray (an intended sharer in any land or cotton growing speculation that might be available), Henry Clark Mount, Ruby Wilson, Wm. Scott, —— Morris.

The vessel arrived at Afi, without taking any men or being successful in exploration, but a block of land was purchased from the natives. No whites were on the island. Yams, in large quantities, were purchased here, and all went well. The natives came off in large numbers to trade with the people on the ship. While trading, however, a boat's crew was sent to sound for an anchorage, but the boat was fired at by other natives. It is alleged that this conduct so incensed the crew and passengers, that on the return of the boat an attack was made on those trading. Some dozen men were captured, and some few were shot. Every one joined in the outrage. They next sailed along Espiritu Santo, not touching, and sighting Cape Cumberland. They stood for the Solomon group, and at the islet of Santa Anna many natives came to trade. Here, when the natives came alongside, they were upset, and the vessel's boats pickgd up the natives when they were attempting to swim ashore.

On this occasion there was a native shot in the water, because he happened to be armed with a bow and arrow. About twelve men were taken. They then sailed along the coast of Malayton. No men were obtained here. They proceeded to the Straits of Malayton and Ysabel Island. Natives came out, and having traded with them for some time, their canoes were captured and broken in the following manner: Either (when their canoes were alongside) a number of the men jumped into one of them, and so by thetr descent upset or sunk it; or else heavy weights, such as pieces of pig iron, attached to a rope, were suddenly thrown down, and thus the canoe was broken up. The natives invariably took to the water, and most of them were picked up by the ship's boats. Several natives were taken on this occasion. There were no lives lost. They then proceeded to the Florida Island, shortly after the scene of the murder of the crew of the Lavinia, schooner, of Sydney, as detailed below, when one of the boats took three or four men, the number being uncertain. No violence in the way of shooting occurred at Florida Island, as no canoes came out except in the case of those taken. The Carl remained but a short time there.

The schooner Lavinia arrived in port Saturday morning from the Solomon Islands. During her cruise among the group a terrible catastrophe occurred to a number of her crew, instigated, no doubt, by the outrages that have been committed on the natives by vessels in search of laborers. The following particulars of what may be termed a massacre are taken from the log of the Lavinia, and have been furnished to us by Capt. Brodie: "On April 26, we anchored in a small bight at the eastern end of the Florida Island. We fished there for ten days very successfully, the chief Demo rendering his assistence in keeping order among the natives on shore. It was by his advice that we shifted round to Moboli harbor, about four miles from where we then were. On Monday, the 6th of May, we arrived at Mobon, and got our house up, ready for curing beche-demer. The natives at that place indicated treachery.

Friday, the 10th, everything looked very quiet on shore, and not many natives about. After we had our breakfast I told Louis Nixon and five of our natives to get into the whaleboat, as I was going away to look for another harbor. Before getting into the boat I particularly told the three men on board the schooner to allow no natives on board. We started with a fine breeze right aft. After we got away about four miles the wind began to freshen into a stiff breeze, and I began to be afraid, if we went away any farther, that the natives would not be able to pull back, so I turned around and made for the schooner. When we got about six hundred yards from the vessel we heard a shriek, and, looking towards the shore, we saw a native swimming off to the boat. We pulled toward him, and, to our surprise, found him to be one of our men; and from what we could make out of him, and seeing no movements on board the schooner, we pulled along shore.

The Florida natives were yelling and brandishing their spears at us, and I surmised that there must be something wrong. As we pulled up to the schooner we all got ready for boarding, and on getting alongside we jumped up all together, finding no natives on deck we rushed to the hatches to see if they had got possession, but there was not a living soul on board, but we saw one of the most horrible sights imagiuable. James Shearer was lying alongside the windlass with his head split open, and several wounds in his side. Charles Wolf was lying amidships with his head battered in, and his brains scattered over the hatches. Geo. Sellars was lying with his head very nearly severed from his body. I think, from the appearance of the bodies, that Sellars was the only one that had a struggle with the natives. Shortly after we got possession of the schooner, our own natives rushed out of the bush into the water, and I sent the coat and picked them all up.

THE HOME OF THE THUNDER.

Storms on the Peaks of the Great Sierras.

Gray's Peak is the home of the thunder. The lightning knows it as the eagle knows his nest. Being the highest of all peaks of the Sierra, it attracts the clouds, which almost daily gather round its head and burst upon it, so that sometimes it tries the nerves of the boldest to run the gauntlet of these storms. At such times the whole mountain seems charged with electricity. Several who have been caught there at such a moment told me how it shot through them like needles; it buzzed about their heads like bees; they could hear it whistling like a gale through the rigging of a ship. The guides, being more accustomed to such things are less terrified but tourists are sometimes paralyzed with terror, if not with the shock, and fall to the ground unable to move. Even the guides sometimes think it a matter of prudence to throw themselves flat upon their faces, not to present a point for the lightning to strike. The poor brutes, taught by dumb instinct, turn their heads from the storm and let it beat. If a party were caught on the summit, in a long snow storm, it is probable that they would perish. In the blinding drifts it would be impossible to find the path, and no mortal strength could hold out for many hours. Such accidents do not occur, because the guides are on the watch; when they see a storm coming up they bid all run for their lives. They fly with speed, and come down often trembling and afraid, as if, like Moses, they had been up in the mount, into the cloud, and had seen the awful power of God.

GENERAL CAMERON was interviewed by a *Herald* reporter at Harrisburg the day before the election, on State politics generally. We quote a portion of his remarks:

CORRESPONDENT—You are a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate?

CAMERON—I have never said so. The only efforts I have made have been in the interests of the election of Hartranft and the State ticket. I have made no efforts to secure my re-election. When my term is out in March, it will entirely depend on circumstances whether I shall or not become a candidate for re-election. Curtin has been a candidate before, indeed he was my last competitor, after being Governor for six years during the war. He sought he was eminently popular in the State and ran against me, as did that fellow Forney, who never got a vote out of about eighty votes in the caucus. I received somewhere near sixty of them. I am not frightened at him any more than I was. Curtin has an entirely fallacious notion as to his popularity in the State. When Buckalew ran for the same office in 1862 he would not have received the one vote that elected him but for a bargain with Curtin.

CORRESPONDENT—Forney may be waiting for your shoes.

CAMERON—If I were to die to-morrow, Forney wouldn't be sent as United States Senator to Washington from this Commonwealth. Curtin may run again.

At the silver wedding of a wealthy couple in Oakland, Cal., while the parlors were resplendent with elegant arrays and smiling faces, the daughter of the house, who, but a moment before, had been decorating the feast, suddenly appeared to her astonished friends in gorgeous white, her fair brow encircled with the mystic wreath of orange blossoms, and simultaneously there appeared a young man duly appareled for a wedding, bringing with him a clergyman. Having surprised their friends, the young couple were themselves destined to be surprised and disappointed, for the license procured in San Francisco proved not to be available in Oakland. Not to be thwarted, however, the party adjourned to the end of a pier near by, which had been decided to be in San Francisco, and, by the light of a lantern, the marriage was duly consummated.

GENERAL NEWS.

ICE sells for 12½ cents a pound in Texas.

THE new Catholic Cathedral at Newark, N. J., is to cost $1,000,000.

KANSAS CITY has increased to the extent of 1,240 houses in two years.

BEET root sugar is said to be better than any other kind of confectionery.

FEARS are entertained that the Virginia tobacco crop is not as good as usual this year.

SOLON SHINGLE, known in this neighborhood as John E. Owens, is said to be worth $2,000,000.

A TRAVELER who has just returned from England, says the first thing he missed on arriving in London was his shadow.

THE practice of giving medals for competition among the children in the public schools of Boston has been abolished.

DURING the past year, it is estimated that the Postal Railway Service has been increased by about ten thousand miles.

IN New York, State election day is declared a legal holiday, the observances of which apply to all banking business the same as on New Year's and the Fourth of July.

A MAN having on india rubber boots, fell to the ground off one of the buildings of Bowdoin College, a distance of forty-five feet. He alighted on his feet and walked off uninjured.

EDWARD TOMPKINS, of San Francisco, has given land valued at $50,000 to the California State University, for the endowment of an Agassiz professorship of oriental language and literature.

A LADY in New York wears as a breast-pin a beautifully carved, dark, glossy stone, in a gold setting. It is the front of her husband's favorite meerschaum, she having induced him to stop smoking, and now wears his pipe as a trophy.

DURING the year 1871, more than 328,000,000 persons, exclusive of season ticket holders, travelled over the railroads of England and Wales. Out of the whole number only six persons were killed by causes beyond their own control.

THE net earnings of the Union Pacific Railway for the month of August, 1872, were $431,042 against $382,431 in August last year, an increase of $4,801. The six per cent. bonds of this company are selling at 87½, and the Central Pacific at 90½.

THE young ladies of Lowell, Mass., have invented a new plan for securing husbands. They go out boating with the man of their choice, contrive to upset the boat and then grab him and save his life. The victim in his first burst of gratitude and admiration generally makes the desired proposal to his heroic preserver.

A VIRGINIA wife in Carlinsville, Ill., turned the partner of her joys out of doors on a stormy night, as the only way of getting the better of him in a domestic argument. The husband was unwell at the time, and lay down on the step, where he died before morning from exposure. The woman is now awaiting trial.

SOME corporation officers are of opinion that a stockholder has no right to examine the transfer books of their companies, except within thirty days of the election. This is a mistake—the transfer books are required to be open at all times during business hours on the application of a stockholder. In the State of New York the penalty for every refusal is the forfeiture of $250.

THE new French loan is dragging into circulation the long, unused hoards of the peasants. A small farmer went from Grenoble to Lyons, the other day, to subscribe to the loan. He brought his money in a carpet bag, which he said contained 15,000 francs in gold. The coins were found to weigh too much, and upon examination pieces of damp earth were found clinging to the coins, which nearly all bore the effigy of Louis Philippe, none being of a later date.

IT is at last definitely settled that the trial of Wm. M. Tweed shall commence on Monday next, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, counsel for both sides making an agreement to that effect. It is the intention of the prosecution to push the Tweed case to a conclusion before they Presidential election, so, it is said, in order to correct the impression that some sort of a political bargain has been made with "the Boss," with a view to help the administration party.

THE *Norfolk (Va.) Journal* says that they have in Micklenburg a most remarkable dog. He has been a regular attendant upon all the services at one of the churches in that county for the last ten or twelve years. Whenever the bell rings, whether for morning or night services, he repairs immediately to church and remains there quietly and orderly until the congregation is dismissed. He was seen last Sunday, nearly blind as he is, reeling up the aisle of the church, to his accustomed place.

IT is estimated that the total capital invested in railroads in the United States is $3,000,000,000, which exceeds that in British railroads, which cost £510,000,000, but with this additional important consideration, that the investment of our money gave us at the close of 1871 no less than 62,000 miles, while the former only gave to Great Britain 14,700 miles. The entire Kingdom of Great Britain could be put into the two States of Illinois and Indiana, with something to spare for either one.

THE extraordinary growth of London may be appreciated to some extent when it is known that within the last twenty-three years 250,000 new houses have been built in that city. Within the same time the beats of the police have been extended by 1,100 miles. It now requires 8,000 police to patrol and protect that vast mass of people, whose numbers are equal to very nearly the whole population of Scotland. On extraordinary occasions the Guards, or Household troops, are called out to assist the police force. This occurs very seldom, however, and only in cases of dangerous riots.

Sagacity of a Mare—A Case for Darwin.

(Virginia City Montanian, September 14.)

A remarkable instance of the sagacity (is it not reason?) of a horse has come to our notice. Mr. John Fletcher, of Norwegian, owns an unbroken cayuse mare which runs in a pasture adjoining his house. The mare, which is very wild, has a young colt at her side. A few nights since, after Mr. Fletcher had returned, he was aroused by the mare coming to the window of his house, and by pawing, neighing, and in every way possible trying to get his attention. Thus continuing for some time he got up and went out and drove her away, and returning again to bed; but she immediately returned, and if possible increased her demonstrations; he again went out, when the mare came up to him and rubbed her nose against him, although always before she had been very shy of allowing any one to come within reach of her, then ran on a few yards before him continuing her neighing; then as he did not follow her, she returned to him rubbing against him in the most demonstrative manner. He attempted to drive her off, struck her with a stick, and followed her a few yards to frighten her away. As soon, however, as he turned toward the house she tried in every way to prevent him from doing so. He then remarked that her colt was not with her, a fact he had not noticed before it was quite dark. It occurred to him then to follow her, which he did. So soon as she saw he was doing so she ran off before him, stopping every few yards, turning around to see that he was still following, then again running on keeping up her calling, until she reached a distant part of the field, where she stopped at an old "prospect hole." On coming up with her she again commenced rubbing against him, and drew his attention to the hole, where he soon discovered the colt. It appears it had slipped into it and was unable to get out, and the mare had taken this method to obtain assistance. Being unable to get it out alone, Mr. Fletcher went for some of his neighbors, and with them returned. While they were taking the little fellow out, the mare manifested the most intense delight, and seemed almost beside herself with joy; and afterwards, when the men had got out of the hole, Mr. Fletcher went to F., and placing her nose on his shoulder gave every sign of gratitude that a human mother might under similar circumstances. Who will say the horse does not reason?

A Chicago Account of a Kentucky Incident.

The results of the Laura Fair farce are beginning to appear. Mrs. Henry Week, of Paris, Ky., evidently decided that, if it was all right for a man's mistress to kill him because he loved his wife, the converse of the proposition must be true. Accordingly, when she found her husband and his colored mistress together, she fired six shots at the pair. She seems, however, to have shut both eyes in order to take a good aim, for man and woman escaped unhurt. Mrs. Week was fined $10 for her bad shooting. That night ten heroes broke into the Week homestead and discharged their revolvers right and left. After ten minutes' firing they succeded in killing a two-year old child, and withdrew, satisfied with this vicarious atonement, and covered with baby's blood and glory. Six of them are now in jail. They are to be lynched soon. The jailor will be duly surprised, when the little affair comes off.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Rote, C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
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MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

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FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Spencer House,
Cor. of Broadway & Front Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.
Street Cars for the Exposition leave Broadway and Pearl Sts., (one square from Spencer House), every five minutes. Fare 5 cents. se26:z14-TH

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NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
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New Shawls,
New Skirts.
Ladies' Alpaca Suits.
—
A large stock of the latest novelties in
DRESS GOODS.
—
Waterproof Cloths,
In Black, Brown, Blue, Green and Gold Mixed.
—
Black and Colored Velveteens.
—
NEW CASSIMERES,
For Men and Boys' wear, very cheap.
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ALL KINDS OF
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
QUILTS AND COMFORTS,
At very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
Dress Goods House.
PLACE TO BUY
SILKS, A. W. Erwin & Co.,
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SILKS, FEDERAL ST.,
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PLACE TO BUY
A. W. Erwin & Co., Dress Goods,
172 and 174 Dress Goods,
Federal Street, Dress Goods,
Allegheny. Dress Goods,
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SHAWLS, 172 and 174
SHAWLS, Federal Street,
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A. W. Erwin & Co., SCARFS,
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Men's Wear, 172 and 174
Men's Wear, Federal Street,
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PLACE TO BUY
A. W. Erwin & Co., Flannels,
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Federal Street, Flannels,
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NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
Opened this day at
HORNE & CO.'S
STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

100 Doz. Ladies' Fleeced Cotton Hose
White and Unbleached, Regular and Extra Lengths.
Ladies' All-Wool Balmoral, White, Drab and Blue Hose.
White and Drab Plain and Ribbed Merino Hose.
Misses and Children's Fancy and White French Cashmere, Fancy, All-Wool Ribbed, White Merino, Plain and Ribbed, in all qualities, and entirely new patterns, in Fancy Goods, as well as a full line of Cotton Fleeced Hosiery.
100 Dozen Ladies' Cloth, Berlin, and Silk Fleeced Lined Gloves.

100 Dozen Children's Gloves,
White, Blue, Scarlet and Dark Colors.
Boys' Cloth and Leather Gloves.
Also, an elegant line of Ladies' Doe-Skin and C ourse Gauntlets.
Bead, Gimp and Fringes, in novel patterns.
Colored Fringes in new cloth shades.
Jet Ornaments, Tassels and fine Dress Buttons.

Guipure and Chantilly Laces.
Guipure Thread and Lama Lace Berthas.
200 Dozen four and five inch Bias Silk NECK SCARFS in 4 colors.
New Watered Sash Ribbons.
Black Silk Cooking Velvets.
Bonnet and Gabion Wires BLACK DRESS SILKS, at lowest prices.

New Goods Every Day,
AT RETAIL STORES,
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oct4

The Anderson Sash BALANCE.
Has been in successful operation for over 5 years. Has, in every case, when properly fitted to the windows, given general satisfaction. It completely does away with the old style of cords and weights; has none of the vexatious annoyances of that old plan; does not get out of order, and is warranted to wear and work satisfactory as long as the window remains.

JOHN S. BELL, Agent,
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TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,
This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.
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GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
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Special Bargains
FOR
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
—
AT 12½ CENTS.
Dolly Varden Chintzes,
Dark Colors—Rich Figures.
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At 6¼ and 8½c. Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 18c. Plain and Corded Alpacas.
At 25c. Striped Poplins, extra wide goods.
At 16½c. Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 25c. Bookfold Barred Flannels.
AT 55 CENTS.
BLACK MOHAIRS
A superior article for the price.
—
At 37½c. Black Alpacas, double faced, an extra bargain.
At 62c. Ladies' Squares Shawls—full size.
At 40 and 50c. Men's Calico Shirts.
At 62½ and 75c. Men's Plaid Woolen Shirts.
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Men's Half Hose, all grades.
Men's Gloves, very cheap.
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WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
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M. MENTZER & SON,
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AN ELEGANT
LINE OF
FALL GOODS
NOW OPEN.
New Dress Goods,
New Shawls,
New Scarfs,
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Waterproof Cloths, &c.
—
Big Bargains
IN
Country Flannels and Blankets.
—
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
—
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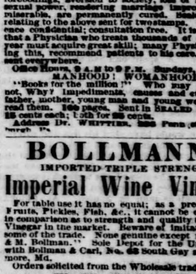

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Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
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Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
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The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
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We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
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Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
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We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a pure "Carbonate of Lead" we mean it. We mean that it, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore whiter and superior both in color and covering property, to Wadsworth, Martinez & Co.'s Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. 1y72-106

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A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office will show, continues to devote his attention to the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases the result of Indiscretion or Exposure.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia or Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and syphilitic or Scrofulous Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1872. }

Now that the State election is over, and the excitement attending it commences to pass away, more attention, it may be expected, will be given to money matters. The financial outlook, which has not of late presented so flattering an aspect as it did during the summer months, to-day showed some little sign of improvement, and the opinion prevails to a considerable extent that there will be from now on till the close of the year a gradual working toward easier money market, and that the foreboding of those who have been making dark pictures to themselves and others of what the future has in store will so rapidly vanish as did the hopes of the Lib-Democrats when the returns from Philadelphia commenced coming in Tuesday afternoon. The determination of Secretary Boutwell to keep the rates of interest in check as well as to control the premium on gold, goes far to strengthen the conclusion that until Congress gets fully under way the Boutwell policy will have a decided effect in affording the relief so much needed at present and keep the capital in check from running up the rates of interest by locking up the means in use for carrying on the business of the country. In some quarters there is considerable objection being made to his enlarging the volume of greenbacks now in circulation. But, on the other hand, there are many more who now entertain the opinion that the circulating medium at the present is not near as large as the present exigencies of trade requires, and that if the secretary succeeds in preventing anything calamitous happening for the present with which the country has been so rapidly progressing, it will require him not only to buy bonds, but also issue all the circulating medium he has authority to do. The attention of our readers is requested to the bank statements, which will be found on another page in this paper.

Money in other cities rates about the same as it does here. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased last week £2,780,000, and the rate of discount was advanced to five per cent. The specie in the Bank of France during last week increased $200,000. The result of Tuesday's elections has had the effect of strengthening American securities abroad, as the European aristocracy and capitalists most always look with dread upon any change in government, and receive with favor all moves in the direction of sustaining parties already in power.

Since our last report there has been no movement of any moment in either local securities or real estate.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Gold	112¼
Bankers'	111¾
" (coupons)	116¾
5-20— 1862	115¾
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868	114¾
10-40s	107¾
" (coupons)	107¾
Currency 6's	112¾
RAILWAYS	
New York Central	94¾
Erie	16¾
Harlem	6
Michigan Southern	109¾
Rock Island	72¾
North Western, Common	65¼
Ohio & Mississippi	38¼
Union Pacific	74¼
Western Union Telegraph	92¼
Adams Express	70
American Express	83
Pacific Mail	

Messrs. Gilbough, Rood & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	87¼
Reading	122¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	33¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	58
Lehigh Valley R. R.	56¾
Philadelphia & Erie	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	74
Pittsburgh City 5's	93
A. V. R. R. 7's	bid
Central Transportation	46¼

NEW YORK, October 9, 1872.

Money easier, after loaning at 7 per cent. at coin interest; closed at 4@5. Gold weaker, selling down to 112¼ on free sales by bolters on election news. Loans were made at an average of per cent. to carrying, with exceptional loans at . Treasury disbursed $22,000. Clearings $90,000. Sterling 108¾ for prime and 109¾ for sight. Governments dull and lower in sympathy with gold. The Treasury did not buy any bonds to-day, as all offerings were above par in gold. Southern State securities dull and steady. Stocks spec ed buoyant, and prices rapidly rose from one to three per cent. Western Union was the favorite, and Vanderbilt shares were strong and freely taken. Wabash was also prominent in the advance, rising from 69 to 71¾. Ohios were carried up to 46, with active business. The story that they are to be put up to 60 is again afloat. Northwestern common advanced from 71¾ to 93¾. C. C. & I. C. from 34¼ to 35¾. Rock Island from 106¾ to 108¾. Pacific Mail from 82 to 83¾. Western Union from 71 to 72¾, and St. Paul common from 54¾ to 56¾. Speculation in other shares were slight. The temper of the market is bullish. At the final close prices were slightly off from the highest point of the day, closing strong.

Government.—United States 6s '81, coupons 116@116¾; 5-20s '62, 114¾@115¼; do. '64, 114¾@115¾; do. '65, 115¾@115¾; do. '65, new 114@114¼; do. '67 114@114¾; do. '68, coupons 114¼@114¾; 10-40s do. 107¾@108; currency 6s, 111¾@112¾; new 5 per cents, 110¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 72; do. new, 72¾; South Carolina, July, 23¾; South Carolina, April, 23; Missouri, 6s, 92; U. P. L. g., 76¾; U. P., inc. b., 79.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Adams Express, 92¾; Wells Fargo Express, 86¾; American Merchants Express, 70; United States Express, 79¾; Pacific Mail, 83; New York Central, 94½; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 111¾; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Union Pacific, 38¾; Illinois Central, 128¾; Galena, 113; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¾; Northwestern and Chicago, 72¾; do. preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 108¾; St. Paul, 55¾; do. preferred, 75¾; Toledo and Wabash, 71¾; Ft. Wayne, 91; Chicago and Alton, 115; Ohio and Mississippi, 45¾; Atlantic Mail, 21¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1872. }

APPLE BUTTER.—Is coming in freely, may be fairly quoted at 50 to 55 cents per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53, Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice roll at 25@27. But very little inquiry for any other kind.

BROOM CORN—Quiet and unchanged, 4@7 cts.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at $2,50@3 per bushel.

CANDLES—Mould, 13; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2,50@2,75; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2,00.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $11@15 per bbl, as to quality.—The outside figure for Sackett's.

CHESTNUTS—Are coming in more freely and prices are weak and drooping; may be quoted at $6,50@7 per bushel.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted steady at 22¼@22¾ for round lots, and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CHEESE—Is steady with a continued good jobbing trade and we can report regular sales of Goshen at 16@16½; sales of 600 boxes, to arrive, at 15.

COUNTRY LARD—16@ cts. per lb.

CONSUMERS' COAL—$4 per ton.

EGGS—The arrivals continue rather light and prices are firm, though without quotable change; 23 still seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours, under the influence of increased arrivals, are easier, though prices are without quotable change; $7,50@8 for fair to choice Western's, $8,25 for choice Minnesota's, and $8,25@8,50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5,50.

FRUITS—Apples dull but nominally unchanged, $2@1,50 per bbl. Peaches and Plums season over. Quinces, $4@4,50 per bbl. Grapes, 5@6 cts per lb.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for red Wheat, and prices are steady but unchanged; $1,65@1,70 for good to prime; white is in demand and we continue to quote at $1,85@1,90—the supply of the latter kind is very light. Oats quiet and unchanged, 42 to 45c for mixed to prime white—the feeling is not as strong as it was last week. Shelled Corn is still quoted at 57@58 for mixed and 60 for prime yellow. Rye is very quiet and in the absence of sales we continue former quotations; 80@85. Barley unchanged; 85@90 for fair to good spring and 95 for choice.

GROCERIES.

The last mail news from Rio reports the market advanced about 100 reis—low grades in good supply—high grades very scarce and the average daily receipts 8,000 bags. The Rio telegram of late date is as follows.

Rio, Sept. 16, 1872.	
Purchases since 6th	40,000 bags
Stock	120,000 "
Daily receipts	9,400 "
Price	8½20
Exchange	25¾

We have advises from Santos to the 6th Sept. showing a decline of 200 reis, which induced further purchases and heavy shipments to Europe.

The New York and Baltimore markets show a good demand with rather firm prices. On prime and choice grades of Rio there is no disposition to sell at less than outside prices, at which all lots are eagerly taken hold of. Java is in good request at full figures.

Sugars are strong, desirable raw goods growing less in quantity, and, in fact, fancy lots commanding exorbitant prices. We look for no general let-down in sugars during the remainder of the season. Refined scarce and high.

Syrups, steady—fine quality higher—Rice lower, with new Carolina offering at reduced figures.

SUGAR—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¼; C., 12¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 12; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in ib. packages 25; loose 24¾.

RICE—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1,25.

HAY—Baled is still selling on track at $28@32 per ton, as to qualities.

ONIONS—$2@3,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Irish, 70@75 cts. per bushel. Sweets, $3@4 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 50 to 60 cts. per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8¾; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 11; Short Rib Sides, 11; Clear Sides, 12½; SugarCured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20 c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Sales at 3¼@4 cents.

SEEDS—Timothy seed continues dull, but it is still quoted in a small way, at $3,50@3,75. Flax Seed is scarce, in demand and higher; $1,90 @1,95. Nothing doing in Clover Seed.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 92@94cts, in a jobbing way.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1872. }

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far are liberal but the quality is very common—the pens are full to overflowing, but good cattle are very scarce and in demand while the lower grades are excessively dull, and the indications are that a large number will have to be held over or go on east in first hands, as the supply of this particular kind is largely in excess of the demand. It seems rather remarkable that producers continue to flood the market, with stock of this character, when they must know that it is not wanted, and that it can only be sold at ruinously low prices; we are assured by well informed operators, that this kind of stock is not bringing as much here as it is in the country, yet in the face of all this there is no falling off in the receipts. There can be no doubt but what the best policy for producers to pursue, is to keep these common half fatted cattle at home until they become more fully matured; this is the feeling of many old and experienced dealers, and any one who will take the trouble to investigate the matter will find that there is no other course to take for the time being. It is certainly not very profitable to have cattle sold here for less than they are worth at home, losing cost of transportation, shrinkage, feed bills and commissions, yet this is very frequently the case, and, furthermore, it is no better east than it is here, as the eastern markets are like our own glutted with stock of this character.

Prime shipping steers, as already noted, are very scarce and wanted, and may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7c; Julius Voetter, a heavy shipper, informed us to-day that he would pay 7c for 500 head if he could get them; medium to good, 5¾ @6¼; common to fair, 5@5¾. There was some little inquiry for bulls and we can report sales within the range of 2,25@2,90

Below will be found a detailed report of the sales for this week.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:					
19	1,090	5 00	5	5,790	5 25
17	per head $59	00	20	17,620	4 12
11	10,660	4 35	10	9,860	4 35
8	7,920	4 50	36	43,130	6 15
18	18,750	6 30	61	19,740	5 70
Harlewood & B sold:					
20	17,320	4 00	36	30,450	5 60
16	18,920	5 20	20	18,600	4 12
17	16,480	4 62	17	11,075	3 15
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
	17,120	3 60			
20	18,360	4 25	17	14,720	5 75
16	12,980	3 25	17	18,940	5 87
4	5,000	6 40	17	3,780	6 75
15	23,000	7 00	17	20,290	6 25
Ury & H:					
	480	2 90	9	8,070	3 25
T. Robb, MISCELLANEOUS SALES.					
Myers & H:					
R. Wallace & Kotter			16	23,460	5 75
Vanardo to Wyer			16	19,780	6 25
Kissell to Greenwilamson			17	16,480	4 62
Fletcher to Loughran			20	18,600	4 12
C. A. Thayer to C. Dils			15	15,550	2 90
			2	3,500	6 20
			9	30,380	2 65

There is a very good supply of sheep, and with prices are strong, though, taking the best to consideration, not quotably higher. A supply, part of sales below annexed showing. It may be borne in mind that there were several extra cars sheep, better than anything on the market for some time past. For the lower grades of ewes, the market continues sluggish, as there is but a limited demand for stock of this kind, hence, they are dragging at former quotations.

George Parrett, of Washington Co., Pa., sold 200 fine wool sheep averaging 100 lbs at 6¼; 113 weighing 9,460 lbs at 5,85; 316, weighing 20,966, at 6,75; 234, weighing 18,260 lbs, at 5,25.

Orr, Williams & Laughery sold 36 open wooled, averaging 133 lbs, (very fine) at 6,60; 66, aver-

aging 118 lbs, at 6,40; and 62 lambs averaging 62 lbs at 6¾.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
340	31,570	6 05	88	5,060	5 00
188	17,030	5 75	114	per head	$1 75
188	17,320	5 75	68	5,020	6 40
70	5,960	5 65	70	5,960	5 50
117	9,140	5 50			
Hazlewood & B. sold:					
102	5,400	5 60	106	7,730	4 88
130	7,079	6 50			
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
29 lmbs	1,980	6 75	52	4,630	5 00
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
100	7,630	5 25	221	16,320	5 00
Holmes L & Co.; sold:					
175	13,780	5 25	108	8,160	5 35
212	19,410	5 75	426	22,820	5 40
101	10,400	6 40	959	84,630	5 50

The market was rather firmer to-day, in consequence of a diminished supply, and for best grades prices are a shade better; prime to extra selected Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 6,50 @6,40; and good to prime Yorkers, 4,70 to 4,90. At noon to-day the pens were reported pretty well cleared, and, as already noted, the feeling was strong, and unless there should be increased arrivals, a further appreciation in the Philadelphia hogs is not improbable.

HOGS.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
100	34,760	5 10	40	14,220	4 80
167	45,500	5 30	196	51,639	5 12
113	24,640	5 00	112	37,000	5 25
56	12,500	4 90	25	5,320	5 00
102	20,490	5 00			
Hazlewood & B sold:					
85	21,760	5 00	132	35,370	5 35
23	4,750	4 75	68	11,230	4 25
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
106	26,550	4 90	46	10,650	4 70
79	19,370	5 15	84	22,730	5 25
152	32,380	5 00	28	7,670	5 00
31	6,600	5 20	20	18,600	4 12
24	6,600	5 40	55	16,200	5 40
13	3,570	5 12	36	8,450	5 35
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
92	21,820	5 00	100	24,150	5 00
46	10,070	4 70	101	25,320	4 85
Holmes L & Co. sold:					
77	24,580	5 15	246	67,150	5 25
63	17,870	5 20	142	42,010	5 20
92	23,200	4 90	108	26,990	4 90
89	22,930	5 25	18	5,380	4 75
97	22,840	5 25	87	18,760	4 90
60	14,350	5 00	27	5,720	4 50

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE }
WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1872. }

The crude market continues quiet, and prices are without quotable change; $4,15@4,20 per bbl. for sale 1,000 bbls reported at $4,17½, equal to 10¾c on per gallon here. Refined reported weaker, in consequence of a scarcity of tonnage and increased cost of ocean freight; October, 25¾; November, first half, 25¾, delivered in Philadelphia. Pittsburgh delivery, 22¼@22¾, free on cars; the indications are that we will have an increased southern and western trade this fall, and, what is better still, there is a fair margin for manufacturers.

Oil Barrels unchanged; city make, $2; country $1,90@1,95.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Model O W, acct. J. Bushell	30
Aladdin O W, acct. Tweddle	370
Keystone, O W, acct.	302
Brilliant O W, acct. Joseph Bushnell	456
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	296
American O W acct. Duncan & V	912
Riverside O W acct E. Crawford	74
Total	2496

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Soho Furnace	6	Shoenberger B & Co.	10
Nimick & Co	6	J. Moorhead	6
Lucy Furnace	9		
Total			37
PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.			
Caughey & H	7	J. Reamer	1
J W Porter	4	J. Wood & Co	1
Total			13

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

F. R. & Co., LESSEE.			
Nimick & Co	8	Byers McC & Co	1
Total			9
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
Lewis O & P	2	W. Clark & Co	2
McKnight, P. & Co.	1	W. Smith	1
Total			6

Cincinnati Iron Market.

There is a fair demand for pig iron, and prices are steady for all kinds under light receipts. Malleable iron is more active at previous prices. We quote: Pig Iron—Hot blast—No. 2 charcoal foundry per ton, $58,@59; No. 2 do., $56@57; forge, $52,50@53; Cold blast—charcoal, $60@61; do. car wheel, $60@65. Hot blast stone coal No 1 foundry, $58; No. 2 do., $55@56; forge, $50@52; blooms, $120@125. Scrap iron—Wrought, 1¾@1¾c; do. cast, 2@2¼c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 9.—Consols: money 92¼ @92⅝; 5-20's '65, 94⅞; do '67, 92⅝; 10-40's, 85; new 5's, 89⅝. Erie 58¾. Limseed oil 38s 3d @38s 10d. Turpentine, 41s.

FRANKFORT, October 9.—5-20s of '65, 96.

PARIS, October 5.—Rentes 92f. 17c.

LIVERPOOL, October 9.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 10½d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 32s. Corn 30s. Cheese 63s. Turpentine 42@ 43s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Business continues dull in all branches. The market is very strong for cotton goods, but without any change in prices. Agents are now delivering fair lots of various makes of goods which were in short supply. Woolens are very dull. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says one thousand packages of Belknap flannels are to be sold at auction on Thursday. Foreign goods are dull. Dress goods and millinery silks are selling low.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Cotton is in fair request; offerings light; middling upland 19¼c. Flour: shipping grades rather weak and active; common to good extra $7,30@8,65; white wheat extra $8,10@9,40; extra Ohio $7,40@9,65. Rye flour steady; fair demand; $4,35@5,40. Whisky a shade firmer; fair demand; 91¾@93c. Wheat quiet and holders rather more disposed to realize; No 2 spring Chicago and Milwaukee mixed $1,55; white western $1,89; No 1 Milwaukee $1,58. Rye quiet; western in store 82c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet; prime $1,04; round State $1,25. Corn a shade firmer; steamer western mixed 63¼@63½c; sail do 63¾@64c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet; western 28c. Hops firm at 25@36c for '72. Leather quiet at 27@30c for Hemlock. Wool quiet; lamb's pulled 47½c. Coffee firm; Rio 14@ 17¾c. Sugar quiet; refining 7¾@8¼c; Cuba 8¼@9c. Rice quiet at 6¾@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12c; refined 26¼c. Pork dull and a shade easier; mess pork $14,25 @14,62; mess October $14,55. Beef dull; mess $4,00@8,00; hams quiet; $27,00. Cut meats quiet; hams 14@14¼c; shoulders 8@8½c; middles more active and firmer; long clear 8¾ @9c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime new 8¾@8¾c. Butter quiet; western 10@16c. Cheese firmer; 11@14¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18¾@18¾c. Flour dull and lower; $7,40@7,75. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; red $1,50@1,55. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet; old 35@40c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries firm and in good demand. Butter quiet and weak; 23@25c. Pork firm and in fair demand; $13,75. Lard firm and in fair demand; summer 7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats and sides nominal; none offered; clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾c. Bacon: sides strong; clear rib, sales at 11¾c; clear 11¾@12c; shoulders quiet at 7¾@7¾c. Hogs quiet; $4,35@4,65. Whisky: only a limited jobbing demand at 88c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—Flour dull; choice family $10@10,25. Corn quiet; mixed 63c; white 65c. Oats quiet; 40@42c. Bran firm; $1,12½. Hay scarce; $25,00. Pork firmer; mess $16,00. Bacon firmer at 8¾@8¾@ 11¾@12¾c; hams, sugar cured, 18¾@18¾c. Lard dull; 9¾@10¾c; keg 10¾@12c. Whisky quiet; 92@99c. Coffee 15@18½c. Cotton dull and lower; sales 1,400 bales; good ordinary 17¾c; low middlings 18¼c; middlings 18¾c; receipts 2,933; stock 5,787.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—Tobacco: sales very small; prices firm. Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 18c. Wheat: firm and in demand; $1,45@1,60 for choice red and white on arrival. Oats: steady at 28@29c. Rye: supply light; demand good; choice 65@75c. Meal: supply and demand limited; prices steady at $13,75. Shoulders 7¾c. Bacon: clear rib 11½c; clear 12c for round lots. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 88c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 2 red winter $1,40; No 1 do nominal. Corn steady and in moderate demand; low mixed 47c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 34c. Petroleum: refined firmer and, in fair demand; prices unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,21; No 2 do $1,13. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 34c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No. 2 80½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; red western $1,80. Rye dull. Corn weak, yellow 66@67c. Oats firm; white 44@45c. Petroleum: crude 18¾c; refined 25¾c. Whisky 94c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 9.—Flour firm and in fair demand; No 3 white Wabash $1,55; extra white Michigan $1,68; No 2 red $1,40@1,42. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 43c; no grade 41¾c. Oats dull and lower at 27¼c; rejected 25¼c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 9.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; 17¼c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine $5@6. Oats; 30@ 35c. Wheat; $1,50@1,55. Corn; 55c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Hams: sugar cured; 18c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—Cotton quiet; middling 18¾@18¾. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn 62@. Bacon: shoulders easy at 8¾c; clear rib scarce and firm at 12¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Oct. 9.—1 car lumber, John Nash; 2 do wheat, Williams & Co; 1 do cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 do e corn, J Fletcher; 1 do hay, M Steel & Son; 8 dor brooms, L Forrest; 20 bgs potatoes, Guyer & F; 10 bls 20 sks flour, J C Thompson; 90 do do, Hahn Bros; 71 bgs f seed, H B Suydam; 176 sks flour, Spear & G; 57 hides, 3 bdls c skins, J C Lappe & Co; 80 bags rye, 155 do oats, R Knox & Son; 1 car malt, G Seidle; 1 do hay, W Well & Co; 22 pkgs tobacco, R Carson; 50 sks oats, I Hippby; 2 cars f seed, Houston & M; 1 do do, Thompson & L; 10 doz brooms, Barbour & P; 5 do do, S Dyer; 1 car oats, Clark & Co.

CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. 9—2 bbls apples, McHenry & Co; 2 bbls apples, Hamilton & Co; 10 rolls leather, W Harris & Co; 2 bbls feathers, P G Craighead; 90 2 bgs s Co; 5 bbls Japan, oil, Oct. 9,—128 Finley, T Coffin & Co; [illegible] RAILROAD Co., [illegible] & Co; 1 car wheat, Houck McC & Co; 1 do lumber, H Adams; 25 bxs starch, Shipton & W; 25 do do, Seghmyer & V; 50 do do, Carter Bro & Co; 25 do do, D Haworth; 25 do do, J B Lippincott, 150 do do, Dilworth Bro; 25 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 37 do do, W Rauch; 50 do do, Haworth & D; 10 crt onions, H Rea; 8 bxs scales, Fairbank M & Co; 180 bge oats, J Graham; 1 car brick, W McCully & Co; 22 sks potatoes, J P Thompson; 45 sks s corn, W Welsh & Co; 71 bdls hides, G H Anderson; 1 car brick J Wood & Son; 1 car s pipe, Jas Zeno; 1 do s iron, T F King; 1 do apples, Vangorder & S; 1 bl wine, J Weibert; 2 do do, M Ramer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Oct 9.—50 oil bbls, D Bly & Co; 29 bales rags, H R McClelland; 36 bxs cheese, 24 do do, N J Braden; 92 g s hides, Dave Hall; 2 cars s iron, Mullin & M; 1 car bone, C Hooveler & Co; 215 cheese, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car hoops, Dilworth P & Co; 51 bales paper, Hart Able, D L. Talley, and others, is also a candidate for the position of Superintendent of Police of New Orleans.

—Capt. John N. Bodinger has received a dispatch from Washington stating that his contract with the government for the removal of 700 tons of cannon, iron, &c. from Mount Vernon, Ala, to Rock Island, Ill., has been accepted. This stuff will have to be hauled in wagons about 400 miles, then shipped by rail to New Orleans, and then transfered by steamer to its destination.

—The late change in the current of the Mississippi, by which Cairo Point is being rapidly cut away, makes Bacon Rock very dangerous again, as boats now come out of the Mississippi so close to the Cairo Point that it is difficult to make the turn before running upon the rock.

—The snagboat Long, after doing excellent work in removing snags between St. Louis and Cairo, has commenced removing the wreck of the B. J. Lockwood, sunk by the ice last winter at St. Louis.

—An arrangement, it is expected, will soon be made for a through freight tariff on cotton and freight from Memphis to Liverpool, via New Orleans.

—At New Orleans, last Thursday, the steamer Telegraph was sold by the United States Marshal to T. A. Kendig & Co., coal merchants. The Price paid was $2,000.

—Wharfage receipts at Memphis for the month on September were $7,807 30. The Marine Hospital account was $224.50.

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Torches from $20 to $30 per hundred.

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25 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.

JOHN T. BROWN. W. H. BASSET

HOME NEWS.

Fatal Accident.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Haney, of Sharpsburg, who was killed by a derrick falling on him at Messrs. Spang & Co.'s rolling mill. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Letters Held for Postage.

Chester, E. Mrs., Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Elliott, Robert Mrs. Redstone, Pa., 3c; Hutchinson, John, Buffalo, Black Rock, 3c; Michale, Arna, Bradford, Pa., 3c; Smith & Co., E. F., Boston, Mass., 3c; Shotwell, Avison, Glenville, Ohio, 3c; Mercer & Crosby, New York City, 3c; Ruffento Grimeo, Bradford, Pa., 3c.

Arrested for Highway Robbery.

J. B. Baker yesterday made an information before the Mayor charging Thomas O'Brien and another man, name unknown, with highway robbery Tuesday night. He alleges that the two men attacked him on an alley near Third avenue, and the unknown man garroted him while O'Brien took his watch, a silver one, worth twenty-five dollars. The unknown man escaped but O'Brien was captured and brought to the watch house. He had a hearing and was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. The watch was recovered by officer Mesmer.

Locust Block Pavement.

The upper side of the locust pavement at the intersection of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, has been lifted and replaced with the "Grooved" blocks, in order that our citizens may have a sample at all times accessible of the smooth-topped blocks to be covered, as well as the grooved blocks already given. The experiment of the *Locust* Block Pavement, thus far, appears to be completely successful. There can be no doubt that it will greatly outlast the softer woods, and as it costs less at first and less to repair when taken up for laying water or gas service pipes, it is manifestly the duty of Councils to adopt it, and use no other until a better is discovered. Certainly no other of the known wooden pavement are worth intrinsically half so much as the locust block.

A Trumped Up Charge.

An information has been made before Mayor Blackmore by Owen McDonald charging Mr. Dilsell, assessor of Ormsby borough with misdemeanor in office, in not registering him at the late election. It appears that the charge is a trumped up one and was made for political purposes. It is shown by the statements of Mr. Dalzell and the records of the United States Court that there was no necessity for registration and that at first it would have been illegal. The men called upon the Assessor one evening about six or seven weeks ago and asked to be registered. On being questioned he could produce no naturalization papers and said he was born in Ireland but still insisted on being placed on the list. The records of the United States Court show that he took out his final papers the day before the election and on these he voted. In such a case registration was entirely unnecessary. Mr. Dalzell has waived a hearing and given bail for court.

Amusements.

The close of the exciting State campaign is hailed with joy by the amusement managers, as torchlight processions and large political gatherings always have a sort of detrimental effect on business.

OPERA HOUSE.—Owing to the sudden illness of two of the gentlemen connected with this place, a change of programme was necessary last evening, and Mr. Barrett appeared in "Hamlet" instead of "Julius Cæsar," as previously announced. There was an excellent house, and Mr. Barrett gave the bigots' satisfaction. This evening "Julius Cæsar" will positively be given, and those who desire to see the great play should secure seats early.

AMERICAN SOCIETY THEATRE.—Manager Aims is giving excellent entertainments at this popular place this week, and drawing good houses. A long and varied programme is offered nightly, and last evening there was a large and appreciative audience.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

$170 and a Gold Watch and Chain Taken —Two Arrests.

J. R. Farganhazen was knocked down on Tuesday night and robbed of $170 dollars and a gold watch and chain valued at $269. He states that he was in Fred Weygant's saloon on Water street, at a late hour in the evening and when he came out he was followed by two men who attacked him at the corner of Wood street and Third avenue and knocked him down and then hurredly relieved him of his money, watch and chain, succeeding in making good their escape before an alarm could be given. Officers Messner and Herron were detailed to work up the case, and yesterday arrested two parties named Edwin Stevens and Henry Miller. They were placed in the lock-up, and yesterday afternoon Miller "squealed" on Stevens blaming him with knocking the man down and committing the robbery. Both parties were locked up for a hearing to day. Stevens stoutly asserts his innocence and neither the watch or money has yet been recovered.

PREMATURE PYROTECHNICS.

Explosion of a Day Load of Fire Works —A Lively Scene in the Streets of Meadville.

On last Monday evening the Republicans of Meadville had a grand torchlight procession, during which a rather peculiar accident occurred. A load of fire works was stowed on a dray, and a rocket was accidentally shot among them. The fire works commenced exploding, and the team attached to the dray dashed away at a furious rate through the dense crowd of people who filled the street. The scene was not unlike that of a dog which has been made the victim of youthful patriotism by having a bunch of fire crackers attached to his tail, except that it was on a much larger scale. The horse was willing, no doubt, to endure an ordinary amount of pyrotechnic display in order to elect Hartranft, but when such a fearful and sudden explosion occurred in his immediate vicinity he timidly overrated his patriotism, and the faster those fire works went off the faster that horse went off. Some who witnessed the sight thought that Plantour's comet had come at last. Rockets and Roman candles shot out in all directions, among the crowds, and though the windows, but still that horse continued on his way. Such a display of fire works Meadville never saw.

At that dray of exploding fire works dashed down street at the rate of a little less than thirty miles an hour, matters were made exceedingly lively for the numerous teams standing on the street. Country wagons, which contained the "whole family" were turned over, fled gallant sids, with red and bine sashes, were rolled in the mud. Rockets from the dray went through the windows and exploded, setting fire to the carpets in the houses. Some half a dozen persons were injured, either by the discharge of the fire works or the fright of their horses, though, fortunately, no one was killed.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR COLLOW had seven common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

WINFIELD BRAY, charged with firing a pistol into a crowd Tuesday night, was committed by the Mayor to the Work House for thirty days.

THE Mayor read the morning papers with the greatest equanimity at those proceeded at the early hearing to dispose of twenty-five common cases.

POLICE news among the Democratic aldermen yesterday was rather scarce. Many of them were out of their offices and wore long faces; others took their defeat laconically and smiled grimley over the election returns.

ANNIE LEWIS, who was found in a board yard with a six year old child, where she was endeavoring to sleep, was sent to the Poor Farm after being furnished with supper and breakfast. It appears that her husband was sent to the Work House recently for thirty days, and she was left homeless.

A COLORED man named Wm. Davis was before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, charged with raising a disturbance in a Liberty street saloon Tuesday night. The trouble originated about the payment for drinks, and the services of two officers were required to get him to the lock up. A fine of $50 and costs was imposed.

COLIN THOMPSON yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters charging Wm. Gearing with aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that in a general fight which ensued in the bar-room of the St. James Hotel the defendant struck him on the head with some sharp instrument, cutting a severe gash. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

YESTERDAY morning Esquire O'Neill made information before Alderman McMasters charging John Stein with feionious assault and battery. The prosecutor is Bollman and Carthat, in the course of a misunderstanding, Ashhot iron, inflicting severe injuries. A warrant was issued.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday.

Edward Morley, of West Elizabeth borough, pleaded *nolle contendre* to a charge of illegal liquor selling. The information was made by by the borough constable.

Thomas B. Wilson was arraigned for assault and battery and rape, Jane Wilson prosecuting. The charge was not by any means sustained, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

A cross suit, against Jane Wilson, Thomas Wilson, prosecutor, was then tried, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

The next case was that of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas J. Murray, Wm. Thomas prosecutor, the defendant being charged with larceny by bailee. Verdict of "not guilty" the county to pay the costs.

Margaret Coates was charged with assault and battery, Barbara Gordon prosecutrix. The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," the defendant to pay three-fourths of the costs and the prosecutrix one-fourth.

The jury in the cases of Nancy Best charged with assault and battery, returned verdicts of not guilty. In one case the prosecutrix, Amelia Lenz, was directed to pay the costs, and in the other the Commonwealth was saddled with the costs.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial List for Thursday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frank Domanak et al.,	Fred. Vogel,
Bertin & Snyder.	Alvira Archibald,
Daniel Thomas,	Nelson Brown,
Epley Curtin,	Jacob Daniel et al.,
Edward Loughran,	Augustus Schade,
	Alice Fitz James,
	Gov. W. Grubbs.

SUPREME COURT.

The October term of the Supreme Court convened in this city on Monday, but the Court adjourned until yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Yesterday morning Judges Thompson, Agnew, Sharswood and Mercur were present. Judge Woodward was absent, but the attorneys engaged failed to put in an appearance, and court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock, without transacting any business.

OUR VICTORY.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

To the Republicans of Allegheny County.

HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PITTSBURGH, October 9, 1872.

We heartily congratulate you on the glorious victory achieved for our State ticket. Hartranft, our candidate for Governor, is elected by at least 30,000 majority, while others on the State ticket will have an increased majority. Never in the history of the country were candidates so bitterly and so vindictively maligned, and yet the people, the honest masses, with their love of truth and justice, have vindicated our standard bearer as an honest man, and have recognized the services of a gallant soldier in our country's hour of trial and greatest danger. Thus again has it been illustrated that "Truth is mighty and will prevail." The honest yeomanry, true to their instincts of justice and right, have shown by their ballots their confidence in and appreciation of the party of liberty and progress, which has made the country so prosperous and happy as it is at present.

Especially do we congratulate the people of Allegheny county in the fact that they have sustained their glorious record as the banner county of Republicanism. While our opponents were loth to concede us even 2,000 majority, we have given a majority approximating 8,000 and elected the whole ticket, notwithstanding the fact that the lowest personal abuse of candidates was resorted to. The verdict of the people, in this connection is a special subject of congratulation, because they have unmistakably discountenanced the means resorted to, to blacken the character of men who are candidates. It has thus been established that the voters of Allegheny county will not be led astray by personal warfare such as has lately been witnessed, and that hereafter more honorable political opposition will have to be maintained.

It is proper to return thanks to the members of this committee, and especially to the working members of sub-committees, for their very efficient labor during the campaign. The finances have been admirably conducted under the direction of the very able chairman of the committee, while to the chairman and secretaries of the committees on meetings and speakers, naturalization and vigilence, and in fact all other working committees, our warm thanks are due.

The aid of our veteran soldiers in the working of the campaign is warmly acknowledged and kindly appreciated by this Committee. The conduct of the arrangements for the late great convention, which was of undoubted aid to our State canvass, and which will be felt in the national campaign, entitles the military committee to the highest credit.

To the officers and members of the various clubs of the county, and to the young men—the hope of the country, in whose hands its destinies—especial thanks are due for their enthusiastic and energetic work.

That large and intelligent class of our population, the German voters, of whom it was boasted by the opposition that they were largely disaffected and could be controlled by a prominent U. S. Senator, in whom they have heretofore confided, have nobly sustained their former record and have proven their ability to judge for themselves, and that they will now, as heretofore, sustain the party which has maintained the prosperity of the country.

Our lately enfranchised citizens who have now had for the first time the opportunity to exercise the great right of freemen at a Gubernatorial election, have shown by their courage and intelligence in the face of every opposition that this great Republican party was not mistaken in conferring upon them their liberties and the glorious right of suffrage.

Freemen of Allegheny county, you have done nobly in the contest just closed. We have won a good fight, we have vindicated an honest man and good soldier, but we must remember that a still more important fight is yet before us. The victory, although almost assured, must be made doubly sure. We have yet to give expression of renewed confidence in a still greater soldier—the greatest captain of the age. Let us prepare for this great work so that we may in November give to U. S. Grant such a majority as will carry cheer to every loyal heart in the country. Republicans! let us redeem a pledge already given for 15,000 majority for Grant and Wilson.

A. H. GROSS, Chairman.

FRANK P. CASE, JAMES OLIVER, R. C. CHRISTY, } Secretaries.

THE DEM-LIB'S WATERLOO.

How the Unterrified Bore up Under Their Disastrous Defeat—Smiling Faces and Sick Hearts—A Laconic Alderman—Christy Bradford Thinks the Mission of the Democratic Party Ended and Gets Into the Lock-up—A Sculptural Portrait of the Philosopher—Headquarters, Scenes and Incidents.

As the smoke of battle cleared away yesterday morning, and the people read in the newspapers an account of the glorious redemption of our grand old Commonwealth, the Dem.-Libs. who have been talking so loudly and so boastfully during the past few weeks, wandered about the streets in utter despair, trying to smile and laugh off the heavy feeling that oppressed their hearts, or else kept very quiet in the deep recesses of law offices, secluded from the gaze of men. The Democrats know how to stand defeat in this city because they are getting pretty well used to it, but the disastrous Waterloo fell with crushing weight upon those recreant Liberals who hitherto have been on the winning side and were confident their personal influence would be sufficient to defeat at least a portion of the the Republican ticket. It was in vain for them to attempt to smile, and they moved about with drooping cross-fallen countenances scarcely feeling like recognizing old personal acquaintances. Like the United States District Attorney's hedgehog, they found there was a "punishment after death."

A LACONIC ALDERMAN.

The genuine hard-headed Democracy stood the defeat as well as could be expected, and the tears of regret with which they saw the corpse of their defunct institution buried away out of sight, were shed in solitude and by proxy. *Props. L. C. M. Co.* They have but recently taken possession of the buildings, Nos. 49 and 51 Ferry street, after thoroughly renovating, remodeling and refitting the same, so that now they have ample facilities for meeting promptly the demands of their large and constantly increasing patronage.

Messrs. Birch & Co., give special attention to the manufacturing of Sewing Machine Tables, Store, Bank and Office Furniture, also make all kinds of wood carriages to order. Upon visiting the manufactory we were somewhat surprised at the amount of business which this firm is already transacting. Their trade equals, if it does not surpass any other house in the city engaged in the business. This arises from the fact that the firm is composed of practical and thoroughly reliable men, and they perform all work entrusted to them with seamless, taste and durability, and a desire to give their patrons the fullest satisfaction. For anything our readers may desire in this line, we can cheerfully recommend Birch & Co., to their patronage, knowing them to be good workmen and straight forward men.

We may also add, that, notwithstanding the large business which the firm is transacting in the manufactory, Mr. Birch, still true to his old love hangs out his card as Real Estate and Stock Broker, dealer in Bonds, Mortgages and other securities, and in this as well at the other branch of business, we can cordially recommend him to public confidence.

Degelman and Black's New Stand Stocking Store No. 30 Fifth Avenue.

Among the many merchants in our city, who deserve mention is the firm whose name heads the above list. They have been in business comparatively but a short time; but during that time have built up for themselves a very extensive trade by representing their business in a fair and honest manner, and giving full value in all goods they sell. They have purchased for the fall and winter trade a large stock of goods, of the finest qualities and best makes, consisting of hosiery, gloves, gents furnishing goods, ladies and childrens underware, &c., embracing all the most approved styles, a large share of which is from the very best manufacturers and made exclusively for their own trade. They give special attention to the manufacture of fine dress shirts, and warrant satisfaction as to fit workmanship and material. The statements of this firm whether in public print or in their salesrooms, may always be relied upon, and this fact alone has won and held for it a large run of customers.

Parties desiring to purchase from a stock unsurpassed in extent, variety and elegance, will find it to their interest to call on Degelman and Black, No. 30 Fifth Avenue.

Mme. S. A. Roller, Milliner, Cloak and Dress Maker, No. 122 East Ohio Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

The premonitory symptoms of the fall trade were never more auspicious than now. This is especially true in millinery and fancy goods. The ladies are all on the alert for the latest styles, and our leading stores are already active, and the stocks presented are in the main surpassingly rich. Mme. Roller, always a pioneer in introducing the choicest new things of the season, will have her first grand opening on Thursday, October 10th, to which she will be pleased to welcome her numerous patrons. Having purchased a full and complete new stock of goods, she will be able to offer to them probably the finest assortment of new fall styles in bonnets, hats, ribbons, sashes, ties, feathers, flowers and fancy goods to be found in the city. The cloak and dress making department is under the direct supervision of Mme. Roller, who with her obliging and expert assistants, is prepared at short notice to turn out any thing in the cloak and dress line, and guarantees satisfaction to the most fastidious. 8

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R. Co.

Will accommodate its lot buyers with regular trains running to and from the city every hour during the day at prices much below the usual fare charged on other railroads in traveling the same distance. All classes of workingmen need have no fear about being able to get to their place of business in time for the 7, 8 or 9 o'clock bell, and return with the same regularity. This is a matter of the greatest importance to those who want to live in the country and do business in the city. The company's great auction sale of lots will take place on the 14th inst., and there will be excellent opportunities for speculation. See advertisement in daily papers.

New Shoe Store.

W. C. Slaughterbeck, formerly with A. Leggate, has opened a Boot and Shoe Store, at No. 173 Federal street, Allegheny City, three doors above Semple's dry goods house, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends. He has just received from the East, a large stock of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Shoes, which he now offers at prices below competition.

Mr. Slaughterbeck having been with A. Leggate for ten years, is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and understands the wants of the people in the boot and shoe line, and he trusts by fair dealing and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a fair share of patronage.

For Sale By Cole & Irwin.

The residence of the late Matthew Jack, in the town of Greensburgh, with about one acre of ground. The house is a large two-story brick, nine rooms, wide hall. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Terms easy.

Headquarters for Real Estate over Third National Bank.

Notice.

The Womans' Suffrage Association will meet this evening at the Hall over Third National Bank, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

REVIEWING THE VICTORY.

The City Yesterday—The Enthusiasm Still at Fever Heat—The Good News Increasing—The Joy in Republican Circles —Recalling Some of the Details.

The enthusiasm in Republican circles seemed not to have exhausted itself by the protracted demonstrations of Tuesday night and in the early hours of Wednesday, but everywhere yesterday the general joy was manifested; the excitement may have been a shade less boisterous generally but the undercurrent was deep and strong and the result was equally a matter of genuine rejoicing.

In the morning the first objective points for the crowds were

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES,

which were surrounded at early daybreak with a rapacious throng of news-hunters whose demands could hardly be supplied by the swiftest presses running at lightning speed. In anticipation of this state of affairs, the GAZETTE had provided a large extra edition but this was exhausted before the demand was half supplied and the press had again to be started. By this means a double supply was furnished before there was any abatement in the demand.

The excitement was increased in intensity as the morning wore on and the news came in that the estimates of the previous evening, though so good, had not been up to the mark and the majority, with each telegram from other parts of the State began to creep up from twenty to twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty five, and until 30,000 was reached, there came in many instances, repetitions of the wild enthusiasm of the previous evening, and the joy in Republican ranks was something beyond estimate. Staid old Pittsburgh has seldom been so deeply moved, and rarely has such a tempest of enthusiasm swept through all our business and social circles.

During the day

THE LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS,

which were the head quarters of the County Executive Committee, were visited by thousands who were seeking the latest returns, whilst others exercised the right of "squatter sovereignty" in front of the newspaper bulletin boards, from whence they drew their supplies of glad tidings. There was still a third class—and perhaps the largest number—who contented themselves with an acceptance of the aggregate results without engaging in the perplexing sinuosities incidental to calculations of "gains" and "district majorities" and "comparisons of votes."

SETTLING THE BETS.

Ordinarily the settlement of the wagers, on the result of such contests, are deferred for at least a few days, but in this instance these matters were very generally attended to yesterday, and many Republicans we wot of have the most agreeable reminiscences of the day in this particular. The most unfortunate of our fortunate friends—if the "bull" is allowable—is a gentleman himself a candidate, and successful too, who has the burden of twenty-seven hats to bear, contributed by his deluded Dem.-Lib. friends, who were undone to the extent of a hat each before the election, and are now just the reverse. The otherwise happy man is now engaged in serious consultation with his surviving relatives and friends, as the best method of disposing of the spoil; a new retail hat store looms up in the prospective.

In the evening the jubilant rejoicings of the South side were exemplified in

A GRAND SALUTE

of one hundred guns fired from Allentown, on the hill above Ormsby. The firing commenced about seven o'clock, and for about two hours was kept up, making the echoes ring for miles around.

AN ALLEGHENY DEMONSTRATION.

The evening's programme was more quiet in the city, but in Allegheny the rejoicings were of the most demonstrative character. The evening previous as the jubiliant Republicans of that side turned their way homeward from City Hall about midnight, they were moved with an inspiration which, being followed out, resulted in an impromptu gathering at the stand in the Diamond, where was enacted a scene of revelry rivaling Pandemonium. Not content with this expression of their fervescing joy, several hundred reassembled at an appointed rendezvous last night, and a Dolly Varden procession was formed. At the head marched a vigorous drum corps, followed by the cheering, musical, wildly enthusiastic throng. A field head was a banner bearing a symbolical painting of a *Tribune*, upon which rested an old white hat and a prominent specimen of a "beet," with *Great* Brown barked to the root, indicative of the "Greeley November crop." The column moved through the principal streets of the central wards, gaining strength as it moved along, until the city had been pretty well explored, and ranks were broken around the stand in the Diamond, which was taken possession of, and Hon. Samuel Hastings, of the Third ward, called to the chair. The call was peculiarly vigorous and influential, consisting of uproarious cat calls, and speaks, during which the honored gentleman was lifted bodily, carried to the front, and after being gently rubbed down, and subjected to that delightful operation familiarly known as "the Dutch rub," was permitted to look upon "the sea of upturned faces" before him; the faces representing men, women, children—all ages and colors—and all about equally inspired. An hour and a half was spent in bringing forward the speakers, who were selected at random from the audience by a band of foragers, who made their selections without fear or favor, and escorted each to the stand—in all respects following out the method adopted in the care of the Chairman. In this way they secured an abundant supply of material, among which were His Honor Mayor Callow, Mr. James Parke, Jr., Hon. John Megraw, Mr. James Hunter, Chief Engineer Crow, Alderman Guyan M. Irwin, Capt "Billy" Brown, Mr. Hiram P. Callow, and others. The addresses were chiefly characteristic for brevity, and remarkable for the "enthusiastic applause" elicited, the latter element very largely predominating. They were pleasantly interspersed with sweet renditions of that cheering campaign melody in which each vocalist is vociferous in his appeals for some mythical surgeon to "saw my leg off." The exercises were concluded about ten o'clock, and the people of Allegheny were once more at rest.

Iron City Manufacturing Company.

It is a pleasurable duty to notice in our columns advances in any department of business, as they are invariable indications of a prosperity that reflects credit upon the individuals and the community of which they may be members.

Among the number whom it is our delight to honor, and who have by industry and thrift risen to an enviable position in our manufacturing style, is the firm of T. L. Birch & Co., *Props. I. C. M. Co.* They have but recently taken possession of the buildings, Nos. 49 and 51 Ferry street, after thoroughly renovating, remodeling and refitting the same, so that now they have ample facilities for meeting promptly the demands of their large and constantly increasing patronage.

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Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, Road Wagons, Carryalls, Wheel-barrows,

at Workman & Davis' bazaar, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue. Messrs. Workman & Davis ask a fair examination of their work and prices, and then a comparison with any other of either Eastern or Western manufacture. For several years past they have held a front rank in the trade, and they do not propose to relax any effort to maintain that position. Their work speaks for itself—in appearance and in practical use, while their prices will be in proportion.

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon

Railroad Company will offer at the great auction sale on the 14th inst., among other improvements, a splendid brick residence, built after the most modern plans, containing 9 large rooms, with a large wash house and stable, an excellent spring of water, which is carried all through the house by leaden pipes; also a good well of water. This house is magnificently situated on a tract of land containing 5 acres, improved, with a large vineyard, bearing fruit trees of all kinds; also currants, gooseberries, flowers, and shrubberies in abundances, which are all under the highest state of cultivation. 3

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beatifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homstead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

Duff's College—Evening Sessions.

Young men in business cannot spend their evenings to better advantage than by attending the evening sessions of this institution, and there obtain a knowledge of accounts and learn to write a good business hand.

Writing is a specialty, and the teacher is in attendance to instruct in his art. No engraved copy lines are used. T: TH.

Gents Silk Hats.—Broadway Block 1872 and 1873—good finish, $4,50, worth $7,00. The finest Gossamer, weight, 4 oz.—excellent finish, $6,00, worth $9,00. Hats all around, 15 per cent. below regular market price, at Baird's Hat House, 180 Federal St., formerly Wm. Semple's. 2

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.

pswtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

Welty Bros., No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, are offering decided bargains in carpets and oil cloths.

BREVITIES.

....A MEETING of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

....A salute of one hundred guns was fired last evening from Allentown in honor of the way the starch was taken right out of the Dem-Libs.

....It is a remarkable fact that the same information was yesterday made before Aldermen McMasters, Straib, Taylor and O'Donnell, that General Hartranft has been elected Governor of Pennsylvania. No warrants were issued.

....Since the 9th of August, 208 declarations of intention have been filed in the United States Court. One Democratic individual "solitary and alone," applied yesterday to be made a citizen. Since the first of September, 548 second papers have been issued in this court.

....The saloons and taverns in the Second ward were kept remarkably close on Tuesday, although it was reported that the back doors were open to those who "knew the ropes." The officers on Tuesday visited every drinking house in the ward, and satisfied themselves that there was no liquor sold.

....On Tuesday, about noon, Wm. Mahler, a jeweler, on Federal street, Allegheny, had occasion to leave his store for a few moments, and during his absence a thief entered and stole four gold watches. Information of the robbery was left with Chief Clark, although there is, as yet, not the slightest clue to the bold operator.

....Much credit is due to Mayor Blackmore for his notice to all the drinking saloons in the city of his determination to enforce with rigor the law requiring them to be closed on election day, and for keeping his word so strictly that it is believed there was not a front or a back door of any saloon in the city open until the polls were closed. It was doubtless owing to this strict observance of law that the election was held without noise or disturbance.

....If you have been pickling or handling any acid fruit, and have stained your hands, wash them in clear water, wipe them lightly, and while they are yet moist strike a match and shut your hands around it so as to catch the smoke, and the stain will disappear. If you have stained your muslin or gingham dress, or white pants, with berries, before wetting the cloth with anything else, pour boiling water through the stains and they will disappear.

....Mr. S. Shepherd, a devoted Republican, who resides at Perrypolis, Fayette county, called at this office yesterday to felicitate us on the success that have crowned the labors of the GAZETTE and its co-workers in the happy results of the October election. It was pleasant to us to be informed by Mr. Shepherd that the GAZETTE has been a constant visitor and friend of his father's, his own and his brother Thomas' family for more than fifty years. His father, Joseph Shepherd, a Quaker, residing in Washington township, Fayette county, Pa., was a patron of the GAZETTE when published by John Scull, its original founder.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. C. and B of Liberty street, as detectives, are a failure.

***Ramsey was in a good humor yesterday. Besides being elected to the Legislature, he won twenty-seven hats.

***United States District Attorney Swoope, will visit Philadelphia in the course of a few weeks, to act as counsel for Hugh Mara, who shot Alderman McMullen.

***Ex-Mayor Love, of Steubenville, was in the city yesterday. He says the politicians of Ohio were more anxious to hear the news from Pennsylvania than from their own State.

***Mr. James Patterson, who for so long a time and in so satisfactory a manner, fulfilled the duties of Mayor's c erk, has resigned that position, for the purpose of engaging in more lucrative business. It is stated that the resignation will go into effort the 1st of November. James B. Coyle, son of John Coyle, Esq., is to be Mr. Patterson's successor.

Striking Facts Worth Knowing.

Fathers take notice.
Mothers take notice.
Brothers take notice.
Sisters take notice.

I push rapid sales, therefore I am willing to make small profits. I am determined that this store shall be popular. Customers who are not judges, can feel safe in buying, as I hold myself responsible to supply the best article that can be made for the price, and if it proves unsatisfactory, I am always ready to do exact justice. I bought goods remarkably cheap, and can sell them lower than they cost some other houses. Fall clothing, new styles, finest quality. Cheapest custom and ready-made clothing in Pittsburgh. Send and get your hats and caps at the Great Central Clothing House, for men and boys, of T. Tobias, No. 13 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

Homestead Park At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

Prof. Campbell's Select School for Boys, Second floor Savings Bank, No. 101 Federa, street, Allegheny, is receiving a liberal share of public patronage. Instruction thorough. Tuition moderate. TTh&S

At Welty Bros., No. 116 Federal street Allegheny city, in grain carpets, 40c; ¾ stair carpets 25c; yard wide, Dutch carpets 40c; yard wide, oil cloth 35c.

August Hennig, silk Hat manufacturer, at No. 114 Liberty street, renovates and remodels old silk hats in the latest style, and warrants them to give satisfaction. TTh1S

A DETECTIVE PUNCH.

An Ingenious Device to Register Railroad Fares.

Mr. James H. Small, of Buffalo, is said to have perfected a machine with which cheating is impossible. It is only a conductor's punch, but so ingeniously constructed that it is entirely impossible for the conductor to make his report at the end of his trips, the punch making the report for him. This ingenious little machine weighs about six ounces, is made of brass, nickel-plated, and is not much larger than the ordinary punch used by conductors. We can more readily describe it by explaining the manner of its use.

The conductor is furnished with a trip card, upon which there is a double row of numbers, each number representing a certain fare. If five cents is the fare upon our city railway, the numbers range as follows: 5, 10, 15, 20, and so on. When the conductor receives his first fare he punches out five; as he does so a small wheel, loud enough to be heard by a part of the car, strikes to the punch, announcing to all within hearing that one fare has been collected. At the same time the hands on a dial arranged like the face of a watch are moved forward, and register one fare, while the fragment of a card with 5 upon it drops into a receptacle below, and there remains until the end of the trip, being the third silent but positive witness to the conductor's integrity. When the officers of the road hand the punch over to the conductor, they register the number indicated by the dial, lock the openings securely, and the machine is ready for a new line of fares. Slips, embracing all the newest colors and shades of gros grains and Satinettas expressly adapted for this season's wear and for fine retail trade. This department, including fine dress goods of Cachemere, Serges, Drap'd, etc., and Beaver just received from Paris.

We will also display at our opening a magnificent new line of Dress Silks, embracing all the newest colors and shades of gros grains and Satinettas expressly adapted for this season's wear and for fine retail trade. This department, including fine dress goods of Cachemere, Serges, Drap'd, etc., and Beaver just received from Paris.

We would respectfully direct attention to our Black Silk Department for completeness of stock, variety of qualities and moderate prices, and place on exhibition an unbroken line of Black Silks from all the leading European manufacturers.

Cor. of Fifth avenue and Market street.

PAUL HUGUS HAGER.

A Delightful Surprise.

Ladies whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to try HAGAR'S MAGNOLIA BALM as a remedy, have no cause for fear of the nefarious results to ensue from their mirrors after a few applications of that healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on beholding the change; whether the blemish it is desired to remove be sallowness, blotches, pimples, freckles, roughness, or an unnatural pallor, it is bound to disappear under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that the blemish disappears, does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by the celebrated beautifier. The unsightly tinge, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots, or patches, is replaced by a uniform, pearly bloom, to which no description can do justice. T:TH:S:S

Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, Road Wagons, Carryalls, Wheel-barrows,

at Workman & Davis' bazaar, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue. Messrs. Workman & Davis ask a fair examination of their work and prices, and then a comparison with any other of either Eastern or Western manufacture. For several years past they have held a front rank in the trade, and they do not propose to relax any effort to maintain that position. Their work speaks for itself—in appearance and in practical use, while their prices will be in proportion.

Opening of Cloaks, Thursday, October 10th.

We will open on Thursday with a handsome display of rich and elegant fall goods of superior attractiveness, carefully selected for our various departments, comprising new and elegant imported fall Cloaks, Mantles, Talmas, Capes, Garmans and Polonaise in Velvet Cachemere, Drap'd, etc., and Beaver just received from Paris.

We will also display at our opening a magnificent new line of Dress Silks, embracing all the newest colors and shades of gros grains and Satinettas expressly adapted for this season's wear and for fine retail trade. This department, including fine dress goods of Cachemere, Serges, Drap'd, etc., and Beaver just received from Paris.

We would respectfully direct attention to our Black Silk Department for completeness of stock, variety of qualities and moderate prices, and place on exhibition an unbroken line of Black Silks from all the leading European manufacturers.

Cor. of Fifth avenue and Market street.

PAUL HUGUS HAGER.

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beatifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homstead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

Duff's College—Evening Sessions.

Young men in business cannot spend their evenings to better advantage than by attending the evening sessions of this institution, and there obtain a knowledge of accounts and learn to write a good business hand.

Writing is a specialty, and the teacher is in attendance to instruct in his art. No engraved copy lines are used. T: TH.

Gents Silk Hats.—Broadway Block 1872 and 1873—good finish, $4,50, worth $7,00. The finest Gossamer, weight, 4 oz.—excellent finish, $6,00, worth $9,00. Hats all around, 15 per cent. below regular market price, at Baird's Hat House, 180 Federal St., formerly Wm. Semple's. 2

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.

pswtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

Welty Bros., No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, are offering decided bargains in carpets and oil cloths.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, October 9.—Cattle, receipts to-day, including five cars reported to arrive, 1,479, making total supply for the week thus far 6,408, or 377 cars against 399 same time last week. Market active at yesterday's prices. About 1,200 were disposed of; sales 275 Illinois steers, 1,070 to 1344 lbs, at $5,50@6,40; 355 Indiana steers, 1,185 to 1,435 lbs, $5,75@7,25; 35 Ohio steers, 1,062 to 1,488 lbs, $4,62½@5,50; 49 Texan steers, 1,106 lbs, $4,80; 40 Colorado steers, 1,148 lbs, $5; 59 Michigan steers, 950 to 1,275 lbs, $4,25@6,00; 60 Canadian steers, 1,037 to 1,083 lbs, at $5. Sheep and lambs: receipts for to-day 4,801, making total for week thus far 10,400, against 4,700 last week. Market lively for all classes; Canadian sheep $5,50@6,12½; Canada lambs $6,50@7,40; western sheep $5,00@5,50; sales at $4,95; Canada sheep, 96 to 132 lbs, $5,75@6; 2,247 Canada lambs, 70 to 81 lbs, $6,35@7,40; 235 Ohio sheep, 90 lbs, $5,42½; 167 Indiana sheep, 79 to 86 lbs, $5,25@6. Hogs: receipts to-day 3,300, making total supply for week thus far 19,800, against 18,800 last week. Market lively at an advance of 5@10 per cent. Sales of 455 Indiana hogs, 240 to 253 lbs, $5,04@5,12½; 659 Michigan hogs, 176 to 185 lbs, $4,70@5; 250 Ohio hogs, 194 to 262 lbs, $5,00@5,75.

CHICAGO,